PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 14 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1916. ONE ANNA.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAYS.				
23rd Jan. to	Mandala	8000	....	....
30th ,,	Jhelum	6000	Arabia	8000
on Feb.	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	....	....
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir	9000	....	....
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	....	....
12th ,,	Medina	12500	....	....
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
26th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd April	Kaisar	9000	....	....
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	....	....

From Colombo, Straits, China and Japan Branchshipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
12th Jan. to	Namur	7000	Medina	12500
17th ,,	Nankin	7000	Mongolia	10000
10th Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
*18th Jan.	Chakla	Karachi direct
19th ,,	Upada	Malabar Coast, Colombo, Calcutta
22nd ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Troops at Karachi for Passengers only.
27th ,,	Berbera	London (Limited accommodation one class only)
28th ,,	Palamcotta	East and South Africa
29th ,,	Aviemoor	Malabar Coast, Colombo and Rangoon

* or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rate of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Iyo Maru	K Okamot	6320	11th Jan	21st Jan
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4178	12th Jan	23rd Jan
Yokogawa Maru	K. Ogura	4166	14th Jan	26th Jan.
Penang Maru	S Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th Feb
Yeboshi Maru..	H. Nojiri	4098	1st Feb.	13th Feb.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
SS. LuzonMaru	4075	T. Miyata	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
Saigon Maru..	4538	T. Watanabe	28th ,,	7th Feb.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru ..	4499	T. Fuchigami	24th ,,	6th Mar.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS. 1916
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo.	A & C	7072	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9378	....	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

Fares.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	3rd class Single.	3rdclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,035	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	723

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
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AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above lists.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6729	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	7th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Ionstalia	6888	Wm. Kelso	7th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	14th ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	27th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	450	675
Bombay to Port Said	440	660
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	558	837
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	628	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	967	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000.000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Australia		Calcutta
Changehun		London
Darien (Dalney)		Lyons
Hankow		Fengtien (Mukden)
Harbin		Nagasaki
Hong-Kong		Newchwang
Honolulu		New York
Kobe		Osaka
Lee Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney		
(Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Priacipal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHT
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilc
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,543

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Lallas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2764

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 511

WANTED—Immediately by the Barwani State, P. W. D., a fully qualified draftsman capable of making out drawings and estimates of important buildings. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. and joining expenses according to State T.A. rules. Applications with certified copies of testimonials to be submitted at once to

THE STATE ENGINEER,
2887 Barwani C.I.

WANTED a qualified MIDWIFE for the Ahmedabad Municipality on a pay of Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 50 by an annual increment of Rs. 5. She will not be allowed private practice. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials before the 20th instant to

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
For the City of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 8th January, 1916. 902

WANTED.

10 EUROPEAN OR ANGLO-INDIAN DRIVERS AND 10 INDIAN DRIVERS FOR 10 SUPPLY LORRIES FOR INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE "D".

TERMS OF ENLISTMENT—QUALIFICATIONS.

British and Anglo-Indian motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics volunteering for service will be attested for special service overseas; those who are not volunteers must be enrolled in a volunteer unit in addition to being attested for special service. On attestation, one selected driver with resource and experience, will be promoted to the rank of Sergeant and will be in charge, the remainder will be promoted to the rank of Corporal.

Indian drivers and mechanics will be enrolled and attested at the port of embarkation or nearest military station and will be given the rank of Naick.

2. The terms of enlistment will be for one year or the duration of the war. If the war be over within the year they will be discharged with all convenient speed.

3. Candidates must be experienced drivers and mechanics from 18 to 45 years of age, of good character, and be passed medically fit for active service.

4. Free passage by sea, river and rail, to port of embarkation will be granted to all accepted candidates and their baggage.

5. They will be entitled to free passage by sea rail and river for themselves and their baggage to their stations in India on discharge or completion of engagement.

PAY—ALLOWANCES—RATIONS.

6. British and Anglo-Indian motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics will receive the pay of a corporal at 2s. 6d. per diem and in addition engineer pay at 1s. 8d. per diem. They will also be entitled to allowances and rations as for a regular soldier (including messing allowance). Indian motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics will receive a consolidated rate of pay at from thirty to fifty rupees a month according to qualifications and will receive all field service concessions admissible to Indian soldiers.

In addition to the above local allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem will be granted to British and Anglo-Indian drivers and mechanics and Rs. 20 per mensem to Indian drivers and mechanics.

7. On completion of service drivers and mechanics will receive the same gratuities as are given to the regular troops at the end of the war.

8. If discharged in consequence of wounds, injuries or disability received or contracted while on service, they will be entitled to pension in accordance with the Regulations for the Regular Army.

9. In the case of British and Anglo-Indian drivers and mechanics the provisions of the National Insurance Act will not be applicable.

CONCESSIONS AND PRIVILEGES.

10. British and Anglo-Indian motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics will be provided with uniform and field service kit as for regular soldiers, but with leather gaiters instead of putties. Indian drivers and mechanics will be provided with the uniform of Naics of the Indian Infantry, but with putties in lieu of the leather gaiters.

One pair of goggles will also be supplied to each man.

11. Motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics will be considered on field service for all concessions and privileges admissible in the circumstances of the case, from the date of embarkation until they return to India or are demobilised.

Applications should be forwarded to the D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Bombay Brigade.

WANTED

WANTED.—OFFERS with terms to start a Tannery in the State.
Apply to.—
REVENUE MINISTER.
2876 Bhopal C. I.

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS for large well furnished rooms with good Board, modern conveniences, terms very reasonable. Apply Mrs. FALLOFIELD Clarke House, Wodehouse Road.

WANTED immediately, SUPERINTENDENT, who will have to work as Teacher, for S. S. Jain Training College, Rutlam. Pay Rs. 30. Apply, with testimonials, PRINCIPAL. 900

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bathroom attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED.—APPOINTMENT as TRAVELLING AGENT in any line of Business or to represent different firms in the moffusil. Good Experience Apply to Box No. 706 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2911

TENDERS for sale of quarrying Jaipur stone (stone like Porbander stone) will be received by the undersigned on the 10th February.

Particulars will be supplied on application.

FULCHAND D P., L.C.E.,
State Engineer,
2846 Jamnagar.

WANTED—an energetic smart GRADUATE as TUTOR and COMPANION to a Kumar aged seven years. Ladging and Boarding free. Apply with copies of testimonials stating qualifications and salary expected to

PRIVATE SECRETARY
2856 to the Rajasaheb of Bansda.

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Cuffe Parade. All modern conveniences. Large and airy room with a private verandah, bathroom attached. For married couple Rs. 200 p.m. or two chums and Rs. 150 for sole occupation. A garage for small motor or motor cycle is also available. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

WANTED.—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for duty at a new War Hospital to be opened in Bombay. Pay will be as follows:—

2nd Grade ..... Rs. 100 per mensem.
3rd Grade ..... Rs. 87½ per mensem.
4th Grade ..... Rs. 68¾ per mensem.

Applications should be sent to:—

The Personal Assisant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona.

H. E. STANGER-LEATHES, Major, I.M.S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Poona, 14th January, 1916.
2910

WANTED—Immediately by the Barwani State, P. W. D., the following temporary staff:—

1 SUPERVISOR possessing thorough practical experience of the details and construction of important architectural buildings, consolidated pay Rs. 125 p.m.

1 SUB-OVERSEER having practical experience of the construction of important buildings, consolidated pay Rs. 50 p.m.

3 SUB-OVERSEERS possessing practical experience of the construction of irrigation tanks,—consolidated pay Rs. 50 to 60 p.m. according to qualifications.

2 Mason Mistries experienced in the supervision of important works, pay Rs. 40 p.m.

Applications with certified copies of testimonials to be submitted to

THE STATE ENGINEER,
2838 Barwani C.I.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

NEW STANDARD WALL AUTO-WHEELS, Price Rs. 250 each. For full particulars apply to Messrs. SURAJ, INDORE. 2865

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—280 pairs gents Black Box Hide Oxford walking shoes, bark tanned soles, toe capped, medium fitting and toe, soles screwed on, linen lined. A real opportunity—do not miss it. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 Reduced price Rs. 3.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO., Madras. 262.3

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR of PATEL HOUSE Middle Colaba from 1st February, facing the Back Bay, with four Bed Rooms, a Drawing and a Dining Room, and a big verandah, double Frontage. Apply WITHIN. 2901

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai RATTONBAIJI and Bai DHANBAIJI daughters of the late RUSTOMJI BEJANJI BAMBOAT, have contracted with our clients, RAVCHAND UJAMCHAND NAGINDAS LALOOBHAI, GAGALBHAI RAICHAND and AMULAKHBHAI RAICHAND for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance possession, mortgage, lease, lien charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be competed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Farzendari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dhunji Doongaria Street otherwise called Mohtta Mohlla without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 708 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1383 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage on the West by Dhunji Doongaria Street on the North by the properties of Rustomji Ardeshir Chowksy and on the South by the property of Dastur Sorabji J. Kookana which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 671-672 673 and 674 and Street Nos. (1) and 45-47-49-51-53 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1916.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
2903 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LUZON MARU" having arrived on the 15th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Y. ASAI,
Manager,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 15th January, 1916.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Dividends from 1st to 12th inclusive declared by the Company will be forfeited and the same will be transferred to the Company's Reserve Fund if not claimed within (60) Sixty days from the date hereof.

By order of the Board.
TRICUMDAS KALLIANJEE & CO.
2671 Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1915.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on TUESDAY, the 18th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay, 11th January 1916. 2868

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, till MONDAY, the 17th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1915. 2872 Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF STEEL PLATES, JOISTS, HOOPS, TEE BARS AND BASIC STEEL NAIL RODS ETC., EX. PRIZE VESSEL "GUTENFELS."

Under instructions from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., acting in accordance with the orders of H. M's Procurator in Egypt at Alexandria Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 17th January, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Alexandra Dock No. 1, Shed the undermentioned cargo ex prize vessel Gutenfels the same having been condemned for sale by the Prize Court at Alexandria.

4502 bundles basic steel nail rods (round and square) sizes 3/16", ¼" 5/16" by 12 and 6 feet long respectively about 150 tons, mark, "red at both ends" 1 green in middle.

1,000 steel hoops of different sizes about 25 tons, mark, "green at one end" "white at other end," 11 red in middle.

122 steel plates of different sizes about 21 tons, mark, R. H.

170 steel joists of different sizes about 57 tons, mark, "ends red" "white R. S. B. in middle."

212 tee bars of different sizes about 13 tons, mark, "ends red," 11 yellow in middle.

104 bundles and 481 steel bars (flat and square) of different sizes about 16 tons, mark, "one end white," "one end green," 11 red in the middle.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Advertising matter, whiskies, cinema tickets, paint, rubber goods, bar soap, empty cylinder, bags sugar and tea, mercerised cotton yarn, patent medicine, iron-bar, fire crackers, sauce, matches, deck chairs, sugar sample, mixed grain, dry leaves, (medicinal), note-books, empty wooden cask, and various other articles

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, OLD CANVAS, EMPTY OIL CASKS AND DRUMS, OLD PLANKING AND STAGING, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell on THURSDAY, the 20th January, 1916, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of old stores, consisting of old canvas, old ropes (Manila and steel-wire), broken glass and crockeryware, empty oil and paint casks and drums, packing cases scrap iron, old planking and staging and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchaser will have to pay whatever Custome duty, etc., that may be except on old planking and staging) and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th January, 1916.

MESSRS SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of Very Valuable Immoveable Property, known as "Minocheher Villa," with a large Piece of Vacant Land, at Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under the instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 139 of 1915, and in pursuance of the authority given to him by the Decree in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on 1st July, 1915, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property known as "Minocheher Villa," at the premises

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Colaba, in the City of Bombay, to the south of Sassoon Dock Road, with the messuage, premises and buildings, standing thereon, known as "Minocheher Villa," containing by admeasurement 1,332 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, on or towards the South by land, belonging to the Trustees of Port of Bombay, leased to Muncherji Nowroji Dessana, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees and on or towards the West by Sassoon Cross Dock Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A. N. 209, Street No. 299-301, Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-9664, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, above Treacher and Co., Ltd., Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th January, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THEATRICAL COMPANY OWNERS, AND DEALERS IN THEATRICAL REQUISITES

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the ground floor of "Sassoon Buildings," opposite the Town Hall, Fort, by order of the concerned, very little used, made to order, entire theatrical requisites comprising:—

Rich silk and velvet gold and silver embroidered dresses, sceneries, rich drop sceneries, "transfer sceneries," dynamite scenes, kitson lights, furniture, copper and brass utensils, ropes, pulleys, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and is on view.

N.B.—Private offers for the whole lot before the Auction will be received by the undersigned at their office in Bank Street Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS TO SECURE VERY PRECIOUS DIAMOND RING AND DIAMOND EAR DROPS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY PRECIOUS DIAMOND RING AND DIAMOND EAR DROPS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of January, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mr Jehangir Shavakshaw Banaji and another.

1 Very precious diamond ring weighing about 12 ruttles.

1 Pair very precious diamond ear drops weighing about 14 ruttles.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES YELLOW AND RED (KASUMBI) COLOURS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Leherchand Harjivan in their godown at Mody Bazaar, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers:—

On account and at the risk of Shah Nihalchand Jootha:—

2 cases each 100 lbs. yellow colour "Sun" brand.

On account and at the risk of Vora Fatehally Kurbanally:—

2 cases each 100 lbs. yellow colour "Sun" brand.

On account and at the risk of Thaker Kersondas Champsi:—

1 case 100 lbs. yellow colour "Gopal Victoria" brand.

On account and at the risk of Shah Ranchordas Devji:—

1 case 100 lbs. yellow colour "Gopal Victoria" brand.

On account and at the risk of Thaker Hansraj Naranji:—

3 cases each 100 lbs. yellow colour "Gopal Victoria" brand.

On account and at the risk of Joshi Tooljaram Haridas:—

1 case 100 lbs. yellow colour "Gopal Victoria" brand.

On account and at the risk of Shah Narandas Valji:—

1 case 100 lbs. yellow colour "Gopal Victoria" brand.

On account and at the risk of Memon Latib Abdala:—

1 case 100 lbs. yellow colour "Gopal Victoria" brand.

On account and at the risk of Shah Karamchand Ratansi:

1 case 100 lbs. red (Kasumbi) colour "Three Horses" brand.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will have to be paid on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid and the lots taken delivery of the next day.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF COLOUR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th January, 1916, at 1 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction, at Mandvi, Vadgadi at the ground floor of Keshavji Damji's mala, by order of Sheth Narsy Monji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Keshavji Virji Thaker.

2 Cases Chrysophenine.
Sun Brand each case of 100 lbs.
The goods are on view at the above place.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th January at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. GANDHI & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms. No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, the undermentioned jewellery by order of Sheth Chandulal Khushalji, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Arab Majid Bui Amad the mortgagor.

1 Packet of Nurni Pearls 7½ Tolas about 150 chows.
1 Packet of Pearls about 135 chows.
1 Pair "Nibroo" buttons about 90 chows.
2 golden framed pebble spectacles.
1 locket of gold.

On account and at the risk of Aga Mahomed Ismail the mortgagor.

1 pair diamond Earrings.
1 diamond ring of about 2¾ ratis.

By order of Devchand Bhikhabhai & Co, mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Devji Bhagoo the mortgagor.

1 Earring of 3 Pearls, 1 rose of diamonds and emerald, 1 Pearl nose ring, diamond ring, 1 Pearl kunthi.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers,

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Home of Celebrities.

ANOTHER CINEMA TRIUMPH:

FOUR GREAT FILMS

EVERY NIGHT

At 6-45 p.m. 10 p.m.

HOW LIEUT. ROSE SPIKED THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

A Graphic combined Naval and Military Subject.

MIZPAH

A sublime Egyptian Spectacle based on an old-time legend.

WON BY WAITING

a really funny picture, and

LOVE ON A YACHT

which is funnier still:

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

THE BOMBAY FAVOURITES

are the

CHARLES HOWITT

and

A. PHILLIPS

THEATRICAL COMPANY.

Fifteen competitors won free seats for th opening night.

COMING SHORTLY!

LOOK OUT FOR THE DATE!!

STILL ANOTHER ATTRACTION!

Farewell Visit of

The Australian Song-Bird

MADAME

MARION KEMP (Mus. Bac.)

and her brilliant company, after successful a tour of India.

FOUR CONCERTS ONLY.

SATURDAY next, January 22.
SUNDAY afternoon, January 23.
TUESDAY, January 25, and
THURSDAY, January 27.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market. Telephone 1882.

HAVE YOU SEEN?

The Film Masterpiece of the World.

If not, why not? Come along at once.

Only a few days left for you to see,

NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

8,000 Feet. 7 Parts.

"A Truly Wonderful Film" that was the general verdict everywhere. The House was crowded and was received with unbounded enthusiasm everywhere.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7, 9, 11, (S.T.)

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
USUAL HALF RATES.

Book your seats early to avoid the crush.
Seats Reserved without extra charge.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Matinee for Children
every Saturday from 4 to 5 p. m.

Tuesday, 18th January, 1916, (Bank Holiday.)
Morning Session 9 to 11
Evening and Night Sessions as usual.

Friday 21st January.
DANCING AND SKATING.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 17th February. For particulars and prospectus apply to

HON. SEC. PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S.,
2569 Elphinstone College, Fort.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT

The Third and Fourth Episodes of

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The biggest and best serial yet.

Entitled

"THE VANISHING JEWELS" AND "THE FROZEN SAFE"

Each episode entirely complete in itself and portraying the extraordinary development of modern scientific instruments.

WITH

ARNOLD DALY AND PEARL WHITE

in the leading role.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES:

1. A Visit to Mount Tasoma .. .. Travel.
2. A Poet and his Lady Love .. .. Comedy in 2 Parts by M. Prince.
3. Pretty Rough on Aunty .. .. Starlight Comic.

We regret owing to the sad loss of the "Persia" there will be no 'Gazette' this week.

TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Nightly.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road. 'Phone 1266

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE CHEVAL MYSTERY

4,000 feet. OR 4,000 feet.

HYPNOTIST'S VICTIM ACCUSED OF MURDER

ALSO

CURSE OF WORK

Comedy by Billie Ritchie.

LOOK OUT (SHORTLY) FOR

THE BROKEN COIN (Serial.)

55,000 feet. WITH 55,000 feet.

Rs. 1,000 CASH PRIZE Rs. 1,000

Time: 7, 8-45 & 10-30. MATINEE 5-15 on Tuesday, Saturday and Sunday.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY. 10 p.m.

Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON

AND

Mr. JAMES McGRATH

will present for one week only their successful sketch

"DICK'S SISTER"

A Frivolous Little Farce of mistaken identity.

The one and only! The incomparable!

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In his latest uproarious farce in two acts.

"CHARLIE, THE PROPERTY MAN."

The Biggest. Brightest and Best Bill in Bombay.

NEXT SATURDAY, ANOTHER GREAT FILM!!!

"SPARTICUS" OR THE REVOLT OF THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.

4 Parts. 6000 Feet. Shown Complete.

A GRAND SHOW OF UP-TO-DATE LAW PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs.
Nelson's Indian Penal Code (1915) ..	12
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Roy's Sanction to Prosecute 1915) ..	5
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes (1914) ..	10
N. D. Basu's Subject-Noted Index of Cases (1914)	12
Ratanlal's Law of Torts (1914)	5
Acharay's Codification in British India (1914)	12
Pollork and Mulla's Indian Contract Act (1913)	18
Advanis Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act (1913)	4
Advanis Law of Arbitration in British India (1913)	10
Roy's Law Relating to Bad Livelihood (1913)	4
Roy's Custom and Customary Law in British India (1911)	16
Halkers Digest of Privy Council Rulings (1811-1913)	6
Marriage Forms under Ancient Hindu Law	As. 12
Ratanlal's Penal Code (1915)	Rs. 4
Starlings Limitation Act (1914)	„ 10
Campbells Land Acquisition Act with Supplement (1911)	„ 9

TRIPATHI'S well-known English diaries, nicely bound, with gilt edges in different sizes Ans. 14, 10 and 8.

Small Gift Books for Christmas.

N. M. TRIPATHI & Co.

BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY No. 2.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. C 11

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAYHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your mortor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert please send your mortor to.

N. S. GUNMAKER,

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,

Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 15.

Luzon Maru	Miyata	Kobe
Isle-of-Mull	Weeks	Mombassa

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15

Namur	Collyer	Shanghai
Lhasa	King	Karachi
Ferrara	Lewis	
Jumna	Wickman	Hull

Jan 16

Maloja	Irving	London
Asturian	Hildetch	Middlesbro
City of Cairo	Parker	Liverpool

The following steamers entered the docks for loading.

Steamers—Upada	for	Calcutta
,, Loredano	for	Calcutta
,, Yetorciu Maru	for	Kobe

Jan. 15.

S.S. Isle of Mull, 2,772 tons, Captain S. A. Weeks, arrived here on Saturday from Mombassa, which port she left on the 1st instant, with Government stores on board.

S.S. Luzon Maru:—The Japan steamer Luzon Maru, 2,846 tons, Captain F. Miyata, arrived here on Saturday from Kobe, which port she left on the 15th December, with general goods on board.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain King, left Bombay harbour on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Namur:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Namur, 4,183 tons, Captain A. Collyer, sailed on Saturday for Shanghai via Colombo and intemediate ports with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ferrara:—The steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Capain T. Feathers, sailed on Saturday for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S.S. Maloja:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Maloja, 6,781 tons, Captain C. E. Irving, R.N.R., sailed yesterday for London, with the English mails a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Asturian:—The steamer Asturian, 2,662 tons, Captain Hildetch, sailed yeserday for Middlesbro, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Cairo:—The steamer City of Cairo, 4,888 tons, Captain F. M. Parker, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Novara:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Novara left Hongkong on Friday the 14th instant.

Saturday, 15th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C.&R. Breynton	Lightfoot	W.& A.G.& Co
D.&E. Zayani	Ookerji	H. S. Shoostri & Co
F. Tenshin Maru	Yamazaki	N. Y. Kaisha
K. Bellview	Churchill	W. & A.G. & Co.
N. River Arexes	Simpson	James Findlay & Co
P. Perla	Ross	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji	B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

9 Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S. Kaisha
10 & 11 Yetorofu Maru	Ogura	N. Y. Kaisha
14 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3. Iyo Maru	Okamoto	N. Y. Kaisha
6 Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co
17 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ascot	Penared	T. M. & Co
Isle of Mull	Weeks	
Flor-de-Diu	Nacoda	G. Bhimji
Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Jan. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo (s) 11 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons.

FOR HULL.

Breynton (s) 33,000 cwt. cotton seed and 6,000 castor seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BALTIMORE.

River Aranes (s) 6,300 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Perla (s) 17,695 cwt. ground nuts and 1,800 cwt. mowra seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Iyo Maru (s) 301 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Iyo Maru (s) 483 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 403 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Tinshin Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Jan. 15.

S.S. Tenshin Maru from Yokohama Agents—N. Y. Kaisha, 53 cases 2 crates clocks, 1,000 cases beer, 3 cases salmon, 150 cases biscuits, 3,331 bags sulphur, 9,373 bags sugar, 56 cases cotton yarn, 86 bales cotton shirting, 122 cases spun silk, 73 cases cotton goods, 100 casks sulphate of iron, 102 bundlles yellow metal rods, 3 bags phosphates, 4 cases, cotton blankets, 7 cases musical instruments, 16 cases glass mirrors, 363 cases glass bottles, 32 cases chocolate, 4 cases rubber goods, 3 cases India rubber, 2 cases cycles, 6 cases soap, 1 case canvas, 56 cases enamelware, 1 case sticks, 6 cases spectacles, 121 cases camphor, 230 cases porcelainware, 1 case glass beads, 13 cases perfumery, 1 case mineral water, 1 cask wine, 2 cases hair dye, 100 casks alum, 3 cases copper thread, 1 case glass globes, 150 cases 140 rolls earthenware, 14 bags cubebs, 162 bags betelnuts, 11 cases mace, 1 bale mattress, 20 cases quinine, 1,073 bags sago flour, 6,276 pieces planks, 117 cases gum Benjamin, 25 bags pepper, 10 bags nutmegs, 2 cases k. p. oil 2,358 bags rice, 6 cases sulphate of copper, 90 bags damer bater, 2 tons 38 bars zinc, 160 cases tea, 80 bales mattress fibre, 6 bags copper, 10 bags brass, 105 coils rope, 50 cases cassia, 5 cases knitted goods 40 cases medicine, 150 bags dry ginger, 7 cases oil, 65 rolls matting, 5 cases cinema accessories 9 cases insect powder, 6 cases smudge stick, 10 cases glass bangles, 30 cases glass marbles, 465 pieces 74 bundles lumber, 2 cases essence, 1 case paper, 10 cases umbrellas, 12 cases saffron, 16 cases brandy, 204 cases vermouth, 1 case perfumed spirit, 10 cases imit. lametta, 2 casks colour, 6 cases paint, 7 cases autombiles and 2 cases tissues.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	15	m 6 41	3 11	15	m 1 59	22 5
		9 31a	25 8		1 50a	18 4
Sun.	16	m 8 1	23 10	16	m 3 17	22 0
		10 12a	26 5		2 40a	17 10
Mon.	17	m 9 12	24 1	17	m 4 8	21 4
		12 43a	27 2		3 22a	17 4
Tues.	18	m 10 10	24 7	18	m 4 44	20 8
		11 2a	27 9		4 1a	16 11
Wed.	19	m 10 40	25 1	19	m 5 15	20 0
		11 40a	28 4		4 38a	16 6
Thur.	20	m 11 17	25 8	20	m 5 3421	19 5
					5 614a	
Fri.	21	m 0 7	28 8	14	m 6 12	18 10
		m 11 53a	26 2		5 46a	16

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 8 (Saturday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 22m
„ 9 (Sunday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 22m
„ 11 (Monday)	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h. 18m
„ 12 (Tuesday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 24m
„ 19 (Wednesday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 24m
„ 20 (Thursday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 25m
„ 21 (Friday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 25m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h.	1-30 a.m.
First Quarter	12 „ „	9h.	7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	20 „ „	1h.	59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter	28 „ „	6h.	a.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

No rainfall is reported this morning. Skies are clear in north-west India but a moderately heavy cloud covers the rest of the country excluding Burma.

Forecast.—A few isolated falls of rain in the Peninsula.

SIMLA, Jan. 16.

The weather has again been dry everywhere but conditions are slightly disturbed along the North-West Frontier and thick cloud persists in the south of India.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 15TH JANUARY 1916.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme north-western districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajpuana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Sind; night temperature is above normal at Ajmer and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Central India West and round the gulf of Cambay. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in Gujarat and at most stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has been normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess over the whole division; day temperature is also above normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Skies have cleared in Gujarat, Kathiawar adn north-west India with the exception of east Rajpuana but cloud has increased in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

A few showers may occur in the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 15th of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	62.7	48.2	87	2.10		—4.29
Do. (14th)						
Jask	78.5	59.3	65	0.01		—2.62
Muskat						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.3	45.5	66	0.13		—0.28
Rawalpindi	70.8	36.7	63	0.19		—1.91
Lahore	72.3	40.2	87	0.17		—0.72
Hissar						
Ambala	71.7	38.3	73	0.28		—1.58
Delhi	72.0	48.8	43	0.02		—0.89
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.7	47.1	50	0		—0.64
Mainpuri	72.9	43.0	79	0.01		—0.95
Jhansi	75.6	47.0	69	0.24		—0.41
Cawnpore	71.0	45.7	73	0.02		—0.89
Allahabad	74.5	46.0	82	0.14		—0.85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	78.1	44.8	65	0		—0.26
Karachi	81.6	59.2	48	0		—0.39
Ajmer	75.6	51.2	45	0.05		—0.53
Jaipore	77.5	50.2	33	0.11		—0.44
Kotah	79.6	52.6	44	0		—0.44
Mount Abu	68.7	55.0	45	0		—0.48
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.0	52.5	34	0		—0.16
Dwarka	86.3	62.1	67	0.19		0.09
Veraval	82.0	64.8	45	0		—0.41
Rajkot	88.3	56.5	37	0		—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	87.2	54.8	58	0		—0.32
Surat	91.3	60.9	47	0		—0.19
Ahmedabad	89.2	62.0	34	0		—0.21
Deesa	89.1	57.0	42	0		—0.20
Neemuch	78.7	50.0	50	0.06		—0.33
Indore	79.9	50.1	51	0.66		0.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.9	48.8	71	0.15		—1.02
Saugor	76.8	52.8	42	0.09		—1.26
Hoshangabad	78.9	53.4	51	0.12		0.98
Khandaw	84.2	51.3	67	0.63		—0.26
Akola	85.4	55.4	53	1.72		0.33
Amroati	83.3	62.6	40	0.45		—0.87
Nagpur	82.8	56.5	54	0.16		—1.26
Chanda	84.5	55.8	67	0.62		—0.56
Raipur	80.7	54.6	65	0.33		—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.0	72.3	72	0.08		—0.43
Ratnagiri	92.3	72.3	42	0.81		2.20
Mormugao	84.3	72.3	71	0.94		—0.22
Karwar	86.9	69.8	71	1.07		—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.6	53.1	44	0.16		—0.58
Ahmednagar	81.9	56.4	48	3.40		2.49
Poona	83.2	56.7	67	0.33		—0.72
Sholapur	83.8	58.4	52	1.27		—0.16
Bijapur	81.4	62.9	64	0.43		—0.76
Belgaum	78.3	61.1	68	1.70		—0.15
Ahmedabad	82.2	57.3	45	1.82		0.91
Nizamabad (Indore)	84.1	59.5	69	0.88		0.11
Hyderabad	81.6	63.2	86	0.79		—0.36
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.6	71.6	51	8.17		4.83
Calicut	88.0	71.1	72	13.29		7.18
Cochin	93.7	73.1	61	8.84		0.60
Colombo	85.8	73.0	83	0.01	27.84	8.72
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.5	65.7	84	20.73		14.60
Bellary	88.3	63.5	78	7.28		5.17
Cuddapah	85.9	65.1	79	9.44		4.87
Madras	85.2	72.0	85	21.24		1.72
Bangalore	80.3	56.8	83	3.60		0.19
Coimbatore	86.6	64.6	85	6.76		2.02
Trichinopoly	87.8	68.2	72	12.73		4.7
Negapatam	82.0	76.0	75	24.23		—3.55

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 15th January 1916 was 30.269 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take. B1

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London, London.

The WEST END Lens Shape "MATCHLESS" KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

15‴ small size.

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15‴ Size .... Rs. 12

18‴ Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price. With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

DEWJI MALJI

JEWELLER AND DIAMOND MERCHANT.

We keep ready-made Gold Sets of Necklaces, Ear-rings, Bracelets Brooches, &c., for sale as well as we make them to order.

REPAIRS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. MODERATE PRICES.

102, Kalbadev Road, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA,

Manager.

SHREE NRISINHA HINDOO LODGE

Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

The only high class Lodging and Boarding Institution for Hindoo

FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS, FANS, &c.

Special Convenience of Lift.

TRAVELLERS WILL FIND HOME COMFORTS.

Special supervision on Meals.

RATES MODERATE.

Telephone No. 2710. Telegram Address "LODG

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
" " Sales of East Indian ..	250
" " Imports	9,000
Mid. Americans	8.06
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.05
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 12.46 July 12.82
New York Official noon call	Mar. 12.43 July 12.79
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar 12.32 July 12.76

Liverpool, Jan. 15th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" " Imports	17,000
Mid Americans	8.12
Egyptians F. G. F.	11.20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Jan.	7.90	7.84
Jan.-Feb.	7.90	7.84
Feb.-March	7.88	7.82
March-April	7.86	7.80
April-May	7.82	7.76
May-June	7.79	7.73
June-July	7.75	7.70
July-Aug.	7.71	7.66
Aug.-Sept.	7.56	7.51
Sept.-Oct.	7.36	7.31
Oct.-Nov.	7.27	7.22
Nov.-Dec.	7.20	7.15
Dec.-Jan.	7.15	7.10
Jan.-Feb.	7.10	7.05

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Jan. 15th.

Total Imports	6,000
Estimated Sales	17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Jan.	7.84	7.88
Jan.-Feb.	7.84	7.88
Feb.-Mar.	7.82	7.86
Mar.-April.	7.80	7.84
April-May	7.76	7.80
May-June.	7.73	7.77
June-July.	7.68	7.72
July-Aug.	7.64	7.68
Aug.-Sept.	7.49	7.53
Sept.-Oct.	7.30	7.34
Oct.-Nov.	7.23	7.27
Nov.-Dec.	7.17	7.21
Dec.-Jan.	7.11	7.15
Jan.-Feb.	7.07	7.11

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Jan.	7.90	7.84
Jan.-Feb.	7.90	7.84
Feb.-March	7.88	7.82
March-April	7.86	7.80
April-May	7.82	7.76
May-June	7.79	7.73
June-July	7.75	7.68
July-Aug.	7.71	7.64
Aug.-Sept.	7.56	7.49
Sept.-Oct.	7.36	7.30
Oct.-Nov.	7.27	7.23
Nov.-Dec.	7.20	7.17
Dec-Jan.	7.15	7.11
Jan.-Feb.	7.10	7.07

Liverpool, Jan. 15th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
January	7.84	7.92
Jan.-Feb.	7.84	7.92
Feb.-March	7.82	7.90
March-April	7.80	7.88
April-May	7.76	7.84
May-June	7.73	7.80
June-July	7.68	7.75
July-Aug.	7.64	7.70
Aug.-Sept.	7.49	7.55
Sept.-Oct.	7.30	7.36
Oct.-Nov.	7.23	7.30
Nov.-Dec.	7.17	7.23
Dec.-Jan.	7.11	7.17
Jan.-Feb.	7.07	7.13

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

M. G. Bengal Good	5.85
" " Fully Good	6.00
" " Fine	6 15
" Bhownuggar, Good M.G. ..	6 29
" " Fully " ..	6 44
" " Fine " ..	6.59
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	6.35
" " Fine	6.65
M.G. Broach, "Good"	7.55
" " "Fully Good"	7.70
" " "Fine"	7.85
" Scinde Good	5 85
" " Fully Good	6.00
" " Fine	6.15

London, Jan. 15th.

M. G. Bengal Good	5.90
" " Fully Good	6.05
" " Fine	6.20
M. G. Bhownuggar, Good	6.34
" " Fully Good	6.49
" " Fine	6.54
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	6.40
" " " Fine	6.70
M. G Broach Good	7 60
" Fully Good	7 75
" " Fine	7 90

Doctors indorse It.—The medical profession throughout the world indorse Kasagra as the best remedy for constipation. D 15

M. G. Scinde Good	5.90
" " Fully Good	6.05
" " Fine	6.20

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

Tone of Cloths:—The Demand is quiet with few sales.

Tone of Yarns:—Steady and irregular.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 14th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	130,000
" Imports	103,000
" Stock	823,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 14th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	46,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	10,000
" " to Continent ..	5,000
Futures at New York Mar.	12.49
Previous closing price	12.48
Futures at New York July	12.85
Previous closing price	12.81
Spot Cotton at New York	12.50
Previous price	12.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.19
Previous price..	12.19
Futures at New Orleans March ..	12.34
Previous price..	12.39
Futures at New Orleans Jnly ..	12.78
Previous price..	12.77
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	8
Demand Bills	4.76½
Silver Commercial Bars	57

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	195,000
" Exports to Great Britain	97,000
" " to France and Continent	38,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,718,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,341,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	27 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Mint and Continental Buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
Interest 7 day market loans	4½
The sum of £175,000 has been released.	
Earmarked for Egypt	£300,000
Consols. 2½ %	58⅞
Previous Price	59
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal	52½
Previous Price	52¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.	80½
Previous Price	80½
Government Securities 3%	69¼
Previous Price	69¼
Exchange on London at Paris Francs.	27.86
Previous Prices	27.89

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 14th.

3½ % 1925—1928..	£ 89½
Previous Price	89⅝
4½ % 1925—1945..	£ 97 1/16
Previous Price	97¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Jan. 14th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sellers	62
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sellers	63
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sellers.	63/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Jan.-Feb, Sellers	67/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.—January	67

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } April Sellers.	62/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. nominal.	49/6

SEEDS.

Raposeed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Jan.-Feb. Nominal.	70
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Sellers	86
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Feb, Nominal	66

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Paid.	77

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull Sellers.	£4 12-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£113
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£85
Copper Braziers	£122
Yellow Metal	14
Hard Spelter Nominal.	67½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£25-5-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£5-4-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard cure Jan.-Feb.	3/6½
Ceylon Rubber Plan ation First latex Crepe Feb.-Mar.	3/8 to 3/6

It is understood that the bill to amend the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act is now ready for submission to the Government of India. The question of amending the Central Provinces Village Sanitation Act is under consideration.

Mr. Huddleston, Agent, Mr. Stapleton, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Johnson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent Burma Railways, leave on Tuesday for Delhi to attend the Railway Conference.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 15.

The market to-day opened easy with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 290 and has fluctuated Rs. 2 throughout the day.

Some business has been done in K/Akola. Ready D/O and also in F. Khandeish for March deliery.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

G. Broach April 291½.
F. G. Bengal January 222.
F. K./Akola January 263.
F. K./Akola March 261.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	297/8	291½	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	223/0	222½ ..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Bengals	294	.. ..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	224	.. ..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Mathia	..	.. ..	"
M. G. Khandesh	2:0	128 ..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	282	.. ..	"
M. G. Nagpore ..	282	.. ..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm., ..	263¼	.. ..	"
Do. ..	262	.. ..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Dharmangaum Pulgam	..	.. ..	..
M. G. Oompawatee ..	..	.. ..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	.. ..	..
M. G. Westerns.. ..	..	.. ..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	.. ..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	.. ..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, January 15th, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	221	211	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	237	225	218	..	Ready
	..	229	221	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	234	227	..	25th March
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	220	210	..	Ready
	..	224	214	..	25th Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	229	219	..	25th March
	..	239	227	..	Ready
	..	240	228	..	25th Jan.'16.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	243	231	..	25th March
	..	..	245	..	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	261	253	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm	..	233	256	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	263	255	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	261	254	..	25th March
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	264	256	..	Ready
	..	265	257	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	268	260	..	25th March
Dhamangaum	..	270	262	..	Ready
Pooleaum (M.G.)	..	271	263	..	25th Jan.16
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	272	264	..	Ready
	..	274	266	..	25th Jan.16
Nagpore	..	280	272	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	280	272	..	25th Jan.16
Wardha Hinghat (M.G.)	..	280	272	..	Ready
	..	280	272	..	25th Jan.16
Broach (M. G.)	..	282	..	..	Ready
	..	290	..	..	Feb-March
Mathia (M.G.)	..	298	..	291	25 Apr.
	..	235	223	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	264	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	278	Ready
	..	..	..	298	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	255	April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	246	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	280	Ready
	..	..	..	..	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas pebale of 4 frecedam allowance

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 15th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready. R. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 8 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 9 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 5 0	8 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 1 0	8 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	37 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	36 8 0	....
Mowraseed	3 8 0	3 14 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	12	6
Linseed May	9	4	6
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

There was no feature of interest in the Share Market to-day. Dealers were not operating in either coals or jutes and outside support was very meagre. Rates generally were slightly easier than yesterday in cases where business was possible. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 12-8; Bhulanbarareee 27-8; Bhalgora 25, 25-4, 25-8; Burra Dhemo 10; Ghusick 14-8; Khas Jherriah 77; Kosoonda 20; Nowaghur 14-14; Raneegunge 30-8; Sendra 13-12 to 14; Singaran 5-8; Teetulmuri 12-4, 12-6 s.i.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 339; Budge Budge (ord) 410, 413; Clive (ord) 117, 117-8; Empire (ord) 25-4, 25-8, 25-12; Gondalpara 407, 410; Hooghly (pref) 13, 13-2; Howrah (ord) 216, 217, 215 216; Kamarhatty (ord) 340, 341, 339, 340; Kanknarrah (ord) 435, 439; Kelvin (ord) 382, 383; Lawrence (ref)p 117.

Miscellaneous:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref) 105; New Ring Mill Cotton (pref) 129, 130.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79-14 to Rs. 80-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 80-4 to Rs. 80.6.

EXPORT OF ANIMAL HAIR.

RULES FOR CONSIGNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

A press communique states that under instructions from the Secretary of State for India the Government of India have decided that with effect from 1st February 1916, exports of wool including animal hair and woollen and haired (sheep or goat) skins from India to the United States of America will be allowed only if they are consigned to the President of the Textile Alliance or to one of the following banking houses for the account of the Textile Alliance: (1) Messrs. Baring Bros and Co. Ltd. (2 Messrs. Brown Bros and Co. (3) Messrs. Lee Hegginson and Co. (4) Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co. No application by exporters will, however be entertained unless the persons in the United States of America for whom the consignments is destined have been approved by the British Ambassadar and the President of the Textile Alliance. Collectors of Customs have been furnished with a list of approved recipients and copies of the forms to be used in connection with export to the Alliance. Existing consignments made prior to the date of this communique will be permitted to go forward provided that consignees were on the previous approved list of recipients of skins. A copy of this list has also been furnished to the collectors. The representatives of the Alliance in India are Messrs. Little and Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. Intending exporters are advised to put themselves into communication with this firm.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the result of this Bank's working for the year 1915 as under:—

Net profits for the year 1915 including the amount brought forward from previous year, viz., Rs. 24,365-11-5 amount to Rs. 1,01,313-12-5.

The Directors have disposed of this sum as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum paid for the six months ended 30th June, 1915, absorbed ...	30,000	0	0
Transfered to Preliminary Expenses	3,000	0	0
The Directors now propose: To pay a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax for the half-year ended 31st December, 1915	37,500	0	0
To place to Investment and Contingency Reserve Fund	15,000	0	0
To carry forward to next account	15,813	12	5
Rs.	101,313	12	5

CONTROLLER OF HOSTILE TRADING CONCERN IN BOMBAY.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

Under section 3 of Act XIV of 1915 the Governor-General in Council has appointed Mr. P. S. Mellor, Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Bombay, to act as Custodian of Enemy Property for the Presidency of Bombay (including Sind and Aden) for the purpose of receiving money due to enemy subjects, the payment of which to the persons to whom it is due would amount to a contravention of the orders prohibiting dealings with enemy subjects. The kinds of payment contemplated are mainly payments of (1) dividends, interest, or share of profits, which are due to enemy subjects, (2) monies realized on behalf of enemy subjects by sale of goods imported into this country and (3) ordinary debts due to enemy subjects. All persons who hold any amounts due to enemy subjects are accordingly requested to pay them to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay.

THE PROPOSED SHIA COLLEGE.

DEPUTATION TO SIR JAMES MESTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

Sir James Meston received a deputation of leading Shias to-day in connection with the proposed Shia College. In his reply he expressed his warmest approval of the scheme which he said would commend itself to their brethren and gave promise of most cordial co-operation. It was estimated by Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Guizilbash that forty lakhs would be required to build and endow the college.

His Honour thought an admirable start could be made with twelve lakhs. if that sum were raised Government would give liberal support. The Nawab of Rampur had already made a princely donation of two lakhs. His Honour urged that a special appeal should be made to the Shias to attend the great meeting to be held here in April and he accepted with pleasure the invitation to preside at it.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 15th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	30.021 Inches.
Temperature of Air	79.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.1 "
Dew point	65.4 "
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.638 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.6 "
Maximum Temperature of Air	88.0 "
Minimum do. do	70.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do do.	164 Miles.

The non-official Members of the Burma Legislative Council have elected Mr. U. Ba Tu, former member of the Viceroy's council, as their representative on the Imperial Legislative Council vice Mr. Maung Mye resigned.

THE OXFORD MISSION.

INDEPENDENT CHRISTIANITY.

The annual conversazione of the Oxford Mission was held on Thursday week at the Oxford Mission House, in Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta presided.

The gathering partook of tea, coffee and light refreshments and engaged in friendly conversation which went on for an hour, after this, they sat in the hall in the form of a Meeting when Canon Brown, the Brother Superior of the Mission, began the proceedings by relating the work of the Mission during the year. He said that it was the 35th anniversary that they were assembled to celebrate. They met under more solemn circumstances. But though they met under a deeper shadow of war and though they had had terrible experiences of the cowardly cruelties of their enemy, the gathering on this festive occasion was such as pleased them. In fact the functions was an act of solemn thanksgiving, and not merely a social gathering. The function of the next day they were going to hold at St. John's where they woul have all the solemnity of Church, but the Chapel where they used to hold it is only a class room which they used as a chapel for the occasion.

Reviewing the work of the Mission, Canon Brown said that the work of the Sisterhood stood out prominent. In fact the Brotherhood gave up the race with the sisters who went far ahead of them. He then referred to the conversion of Indian women, who had lived lives of shame, to the faith of Christ and the number of women thus converted was a dozen during the year under report. But the total number was 100 The speaker next spoke in glowing terms of the good work that is being done in the interior of Barisal District where a new centre of activities has been opened by a band of their sisters. He also eulogised the good work done by Father Chakravarti and his brotherhood. He observed that Indians do really excellent work when they are left to themselves. There is a great spirit of independence in evidence in this country now and they must yield to it. In his opinion Indians after they have learned from the Europeans, how to stand on their own legs, ought to be left to themselves. In his case very good work could be expected from them. In this connection, the Brother Superior made a reference to the Indian Jacobite Church in Travancore and observed that the Christian community there, consisting of 7,50,000 Christians, is of a purely indigenous growth. The speaker observed that a Church like the one there is capable of doing work which Europeans can never hope to do. Patriotic Indians consider Christianity under European influence as antagonistic to their ideas of religion. So Christianity under an Indian atmosphere and under Indian influence is more apt to appeal to them.

The speaker then referred to the Mussalman community which he said has not yet been touched by the Mission. He called for Arabic scholars f[illegible] but received no response.

He then made a touching reference to the war and observed that though at terrible expense, they have learned valuable lessons from the war. The have learned to put things in their right proportion and to place first things first. The war was meant to uphold the justice of God and he believed that that justice would be upheld by it.

The Lord Bishop in the course of a brief speech praised the good work which is being done in Travancore by the Jacobite Church. His Lordship concluded his speech with a reference to the war. He said that the shadow of the war had very much deepened and the gravity of the position was coming home. But the war was intended to purify and hasten Christendom, though it was a terrible pyre of trial. He asked the meeting to pray to God for upholding His justice and His cause.

The gathering then dispersed and went downstairs for Evensong.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

KILLED.

Capt. A. S. Marsh, Somerset Lights.
Capt. H. A. Wilson, Shropshire Lights.
Lieut. R. N. Jervis, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Collinson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E R. White, Northumberland Fusiliers.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. J. Randolph, Welsh Guards.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. G. W. Borman, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. L. A. Morrison, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. A. S. Baxter, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Flack, Artillery.

DIED.

Lieut. S. B. Castle, Middlesex.

WOUNDED.

Capt. E. Tempereley, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. P. G. Bateman, Londons.
Lieut. S. K. de Ferrars, Londons.
Lieut. J. A. Gemmill, Highland Lights.
Lieut. A. F. Hewett, Engineers.
Lieut. S. H. Holley, Warwicks.
Lieut. S. A. Taylor, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. C. Baines, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. C. Cooke, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. T. Hartshorne, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Sprot, 2nd Dragoons.
Second-Lieut. R. F. Driver, Londons.
Second-Lieut. W. G. Fletcher, North Staffords.

DIED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Miss A. Stanley, Territorial Nursing Service.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C 10

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Sole Agent:—T. HARA.
P. O. Box 374 Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ladies' Branch of National Indian Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's readings from her poems, Mrs. Stringfellow's Residence, Napean Sea Road, 5-30 p.m.

Teachers Association of Bombay: Prof. A. C. L. Wilkinson's lecture on "A comparison between Euclid and Modern School Geometry", 6 p.m. (S. T.)

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.

P. and O. Company's steamer Medina with English Mails, due at 4 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath and Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previous'y marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

DATTA.—Shanti Esther, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Baba Padmanji and the wife of Dr. D. N. P. Datta M.D., Civil Surgeon, Gurgaon, Punjab, died of double pleuro-pneumonia at Gurgaon on 9th of January 1916.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Jan. 17.

Riding School.—Daily except Tuesday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Parades.—The Squadron will parade on Tuesday 18th instant. (Public holiday) at Santa Cruz at 7 a.m. for Field Manoeuvres, details will be notified by circular. Members of "A" and "B" Troops will send their horses out to the Corps Standing Camp to-day Monday, and proceed by train from Church Gate Station at 6-20 a.m. to-morrow Tuesday morning.

"A" and "B" Troops will parade on Friday the 21st instant at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles rifle and sword.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

Jan. 17.

318—Range. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Thursday mornings in January, and on Sundays, 23rd and 30th.
Officers Commanding Companies who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day, should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.
All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

7. The preliminary Proficiency Examination will be held at Headquarters, at 7-45 a.m. on Tuesday next, January, 18th. All Candidates should attend. Dress.—Mufti, with rifles and side arms. The parade will be dismissed by 8-30 a.m.

8. Parades. "B" Company no parade on Tuesday January 18th. The Company will parade on Friday January 21st. Every man is expected to attend.
"C" Company parade on Tuesday 18th instant is cancelled. The Company will parade on Wednesday 19th instant at Headquarters at 6 p.m. sharp. All members are expected to attend.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer, Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Jan. 15.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor Commanding.

23—Duties. Duties for the week commencing 16th January, 1916:—
Orderly Serg. No. 2 Company Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Serg. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

24—Parades. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—
Wednesday 19th instant at 7 a.m. Fort Manning at Mahaluxmi.
Saturday 22nd instant at 7 a.m. Fort Manning at Mahaluxmi.

25—Warrants. Nos. 134 and 135 were issued to C.S.M.I., W. C. Morey to proceed to Ahmedabad on 15th instant in connection with No. 6 Company and returning on completion of duty.

9—Addresses. Any members who have changed their private or business addresses are requested to send their new addresses to Hd. Qrs. before 31st January, 1916.

26—Leave. No. 223 Sapper J. A. Cockburn, E. N. Company, is granted leave for one month from to-day's date.

B. V. A. Rifle Association.

There will be a spoon shoot at Colaba British Infantry Range at 7-30 a.m. on 16th instant. Distances 200, 300, and 500 yards.

22—Motor Mechanics. Motor car and Lorry drivers and mechanics are required for service overseas.
Terms of service; etc., may be had on application at Hd. Qrs.

(Sd.) DODDS, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer, Artillery.

INSTITUTE LUSO-INDIANO.

A benefit performance will be held to-night at 9-30 p.m. under the auspices and in the Hall of the above Institute.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

There was no case of plague in Bombay on Saturday. The total number of deaths from all causes was 73, against 56 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 89 in 1914.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Medina with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Wednesday next.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The R. M. S. Kaisar-I-Hind which left London on the 1st instant and has on board the mails of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said on Saturday morning the 15th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION

The Telegraph Department notify that Private telegrams for. Busra will not be accepted until further notice.

The rate for Private Telegrams to Russia in Europe via Madras Hongkong is Rs. 2-8-0 a word.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN THE CHURGH OF DABUL.

There will be a Memorial Service to-morrow, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Burrow's Lane, Bombay consisting of a Pontificial Requiem High Mass and Libera Me, for the repose of the souls of the Goan victims of the S. S. Persia. Senhor A Casanova Portuguese Consul will be present and His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will officiate.

A WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of a woman Godavaribai aged 30. The deceased, who was living in Galalwadi, lost her sister some days ago, which had preyed on her mind. On Friday she jumped from the terrace on the fourth floor of the house down into the street and was instantly killed.

The jury returned a verdict that the woman died from injuries received by a fall, which was probably suicidal.

A KEROSINE OIL LAMP TRAGEDY.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu woman named Mathurabai, aged 65, who was residing at Duncan Road. On Saturday morning she was found burnt to death in her bed, with an overturned Kerosine lamp lying near her. It was stated that the deceased was in the habit of keeping a burning lamp near her bed.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

A correspondent writes:—
There have been frequent complaints of water supply and this is the repetition of the same thing over again. We are here (Lamington Road) without water for the last two days and one can very well imagine what sort of inconvenience and trouble one has to undergo when there is a shortage of water supply; and one can very well imagine the state of people staying on top-floors when there is such sort of inconvenience to be gone through. I am at a loss to know what the cause of this should be but I strongly hope the authorities would consider and set the matter right soon. It is really a disgraceful thing to have such a inconvenience occurring frequently in a proud city like Bombay.

LUNCHEON PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following were present at a luncheon party at the State Bungalow, yesterday:—

The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Mrs. R. D. Gupte, the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, Captain W. Lumsden and Mrs. Lumsden, Mr. R. J. Kent and Mrs. Kent, Dr. Selby S. Coleman and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. B. M. Bayly, Mr. F. C. Rimington, Mr. A. E. Baird and Mrs. Baird, Mr. E. G. Pearson and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. A. Kirke Smith, Mr. N. G. Hunt and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. H. B. Saxby and Mrs. Saxby, Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie, Captain Palmer, Captain H. C. B. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Captain L. D. Woollcombe and Mrs. Douglas.

The House Party included:—

Lord Chelmsford, Earl Brassey, Lady Helen Brassey, Miss E. Brand, Major. General Wapshare, Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. de Geijer, their Excellencies and Staff.

SELF-GOVERNMENT,

PUBLIC MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

At the last Bombay Congress it was resolved to frame a scheme of self-Government and a programme of continuous work, educative and propagandist, having regard to the principles embodied in the resolution on self-government. To give effect to that resolution a meeting of the Indian Association of Calcutta was held to consider the ways and means of doing this propagandist work and it was decided that a public meeting should be held in Calcutta to explain the position of the Congress leaders with regard to self government and the scheme which might be adopted by the All-India Congress Committee. It was also decided to issue pamphlets on lines of recommendations of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee on self-government and circulate them broadcast in all the districts of Bengal. It was also arranged that public men from Calcutta should visit mofussil towns to interest people in the cause of self-government. A committee was appointed to consider the question of education and sanitation especially with regard to malaria in Bengal.

RACING IN BOMBAY

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING

SOME STIRRING FINISHES

There was the usual good attendance at Mahaluxmi on Saturday and some really stirring finishes, added to which even those won by a decisive margin were executing to near the end. Buckley, who has been winning consistently and in fine form, took no less than four out of the six winning mounts, losing another by the shortest of heads. We missed F. Templeman and Purtoosingh, who are in Calcutta, where the Bhopal stable made up for lack of success here. There were no very long dividends, yet favourites did not flatter particularly much.

Punters had their biggest knock in the first race, when none of the best fancied ones were even placed; Shatra being left and Aircraft unable to show up. Defender took up the running a considerable way from home and had little difficulty in shaking Crescent off.

In the first division of that race Red Cross was again plumped for, but this time failed to even place. Quality made the pace for him, but he too was comfortably worn down by Red Flag. This midget carries weight well and made up to Mr. Ainsworth for Ute's defeat.

A surprise was in store in the Charni Road Plate, but the winner returned much shorter odds than his recent performance would have suggested. He is, however, a completely changed animal and lasted the extra distance wonderfully well where before he could not stay. Purity was of course favourite, but badly beaten after making all his own running. Longboat stopped to nothing and Beyrut further showed how dead off colour he is.

In the five-furlong sprint on the straight course some very smart ones went out, and Mr. R. R. S.'s pair and Dhaidan were in great demand. A late run came on Wellington on his wonderfully improved Poona form, and this was the winner. Dhaidan just beat his stable companion, Saidan, with Baloz next.

The race of the day was the one for big horses, when Ute was a very strong favourite from Pretty Good Sort and Forfeit with quite a deal for the recently landed Motor Wrap. The last named made the running to the turn, where Pretty Good Sort shot away. Ute was after her and a magnificent race was seen. She gradually gained on the other, but failed by a short head. Forfeit was some way back, placing at Motor Wrap's expense. Pension has lost her form altogether and, though several others are far from ready, she was last.

Another stirring finish was the one in which Khedavi Miseer won the Tansa Plate. Bhatty Chief set a fast pace, then Harry Johnson came into the straight like a winner. It was on the very post that Khedavi Miseer caught him and got his head in front. Both Pasha and Solar Star came very late and Malayeb could not stay.

It will thus be seen that Capt. Goldie had some ticklish decisions to make on his return from the Sind tour.

Results:—

THE POWAI PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmer's DEFENDER 8st 3lbs, J Trenoweth 1
Mr. Hasan Madar's CRESCENT 9st 0lb, Barrett 2
Mr. Johnson's TAWAKUL 8st 0lb, Coomber 3
Also ran:—Aircraft 9st 1lb Paradise 9st 0lb, Active 8st 13lbs, Safi 8st 12lbs, Guldasta 8st 10lbs, Shatra 8st 3lbs, Pepul 8st 0lb British Counsel 8st 0lb, Alman 7-10, Beaver 7st 5lbs, Ladakh 7st 2lbs.
Tote paid.—Win Rs. 99-8. Places Rs. 35-8, Rs. 54 and Rs. 62.

The Race.—Beaver led Tawakul, Active and Defender to the three furlongs, where the last named came into the lead. In the straight Crescent passed Tawakul and went after Defender but the latter was going well within himself and went away easily.
Won by 3 lengths, a length between second and third.
Time.—1 min. 23 secs.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Wineer Rs. 1 500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's TERROR 7st 8lbs, Buckley 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PURITY 8st 12lbs, Harrison 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD 7st 12lbs, Mujeed 3
Also ran:—Longboat 7st 3lbs Beyrut 8st 9lbs, Mexico 7st 13lbs.
Tote paid—Win Rs. 60-8. Places Rs. 28-8, and Rs. 18.

The Race:—Purity at once led out from a bunch headed by Longboat. At the half mile Mexico joined them and Longboat began to drop back. The turn saw Terror and Money Gold handy and the former came on to win quite easily and by no means extended.
Won by 2 lengths, a neck between second and third.
Time.—2 min. 7 secs.

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight)

Winner Rs. 1 500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st Division.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's WELLINGTON 8st 11lbs, Buckley 1
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's DHAIDAN 7st 12lbs, Harrison 2
Mr. N. Jehangir's SAIDAN 7st 10lbs Bullock 3
Also ran:—Abdul Malik 9st 10lbs, Hidalo 8st 6lbs, Baloz 9st 5lbs, Young Majub 8st 10lbs, Polish 8st 7lbs, Ace of Hearts 7st 8lbs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66-8. Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 17 and 21-8.

The Race:—This was run on the straight course, Saidan promising till the other two came with a late rush.
Won by a neck, half a length, between second and third.
Time 1 min. 6 secs.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2 900; second Rs. 700; third Rs 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Divisions.
Mr. M. Goculdass' PRETTY GOOD SORT 9st 7lbs, Barrett 1
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's UTE 8st 9lbs Buckley 2
Messrs M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' FORFEIT 7st 7lbs, Dhodi 3
Also ran:—Dersingham 9st 10lbs, Madrina 9st 8lbs, Athlete 8st 4lbs, Drill Mistress 8st 0lb Motor Wrap 7st 13lbs, Smirk 7st 7lbs, Pension 6st 7lbs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 43-8, Places Rs. 16, 14 and Rs. 46.

The Race:—A good start, Motor Wrap leading the Goculdass pair. At the turn Pretty Good Sort was level, then went ahead. Ute came outside and a very exciting race in the last furlong saw her just fail to catch the leader.
Won by a short head, 2½ lengths between second and third.
Time.—1 min. 29 secs.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's KHEDAVI MISEER 7st 4lbs, Buckley 1
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON 8st 11lbs, Zamil 2
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's PASHA 7st 12lbs, Bullock 3
Also ran:—Solar Star 9st 3lbs, Makbul 9st 0lb Malayeb 7lbs Ajmer 8st 6lbs, Bhatty Chief 8st 6lbs, Burg 8st 5lbs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 40-8. Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 38.

The Race:—Burg, Bhatty Chief and Pasha were in the lead at first, then Bhatty Chief took it up from Malayeb and Ajmer with Harry Johnson handy. Harry Johnson shot into the elad as they reached the straight, where Khedavi Miseer shewed outside. It was touch and go, the latter getting there right on the post.
Won by a head, 2½ lengths between second and third.
Time.—2 min. 23 2-5 secs.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Division I.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's RED FLAG 9st 7lbs, Buckley 1
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's QUALITY 9st 0lb, Templeman 2
Mr. Aziz's HONGKONG 7st 6lbs Bullock 3
Also ran:—Lord Satu 9st 5lbs, Red Cross 9st 3lbs, Engine 9st 2lbs, Saood 8st 12lbs, Triumph 8st 4lbs, Galloping Lad 7st 12lbs, Columbus 7st 12lbs, Cardiff 7st 9lbs, Subeh Pasha 7st 9lbs, American Spot 7st 8lbs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 22-8 Rs. 64 and 31-8.

The Race:—Quality at once went to the front followed by Hongkong and Red Flag. The only change was at the distance, where Red Flag caught the leader, then went on to win easily. Hongkong was stopping, but narrowly saved his place from a late run by Red Cross.
Won by 1½ lengths, short head between second and third.
Time.—1 min. 22 secs.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Jan. 15.

The following is a complete list of entries in the All-India Lawn Tennis Championship at Baroda:—

SINGLES.

Mr. U. D. Ranga Rao (Mysore), the Chief of Manavadar (Kathiawar), Messrs. R. D. England, A. A. Fyzee, D. F. Naoroji, S. B. Modi, M. H. Vishram, J. R. Gunjikar, R. V. Shivesvarkar and D. Jeejeebhoy (Bombay), Messrs. Mudalier and Naidu (Bangalore), Mr. A. C. Gupta (Calcutta), Mr. R. L. de Pieris (Colombo), Messrs. Jadhav and Dina Nath (Indore), Mr. A. N. Other and Dr. Modak (Poona), Messrs. M. Nagi and M. Sleem (Lahore), Mr. D. S. Shelke (Akalkot), Mr. Harilal Parekh (Amreli), Mr. M. M. U. Pota (Porebunder), Mr. J. Mohan Lal (Sindh Champion), Prince Shivaji Rao Gaekwar, Prince Dhairyashil Rao Gaekwar, Major E. Gaekwar, Major N. Shindhe, Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji and Major W. Tarr (Baroda).

DOUBLES.

Mr. U. D. Ranga Rao and the Chief of Manavadar, Messrs. Mudaliar and Naidu, Messrs. J. Mohan Lal and M. Sleem, Prince Dhairyashil Rao Gaekwar and Dr. Modak, Messrs. A. C. Gupta and N. F. Naoroji, Messrs. Jadhav and Dina Nath, Messrs. S. B. Modi and M. H. Vishram, Messrs. A. A. Fyzee and A. N. Other, Messrs. J. R. Gunjikar and R. V. Shivesvarkar, Major B. Gaekwar and Major N. Scindhe, Messrs. M. M. U. Potha and Harilal Parikh, Messrs. R. D. England and J. A. D. Naoroji.

MR. NORTON ON EXECUTIVE COUNCILS

HALF THE SEATS FOR INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, Jan. 16.

Mr. Eardley Norton addressed a crowded meeting last evening under the auspices of the local Y.M.C.A., on "The Present War and its Effect on India." In his prefatory remarks, he observed that he left Madras for Bengal because the Madras bench was taking a narrow view in administering justice in civil and criminal matters while the Calcutta High Court was taking a broader view and illustrated that remark by stating that in granting bail the Calcutta High Court was far more generous, far more liberal and far less conventional.

Coming to the subject he paid a glowing tribute to the sagacity, courage and valour of the Indian troops who had not till the outbreak of this war heard the firing of big guns even for fun. He then observed referring to the agitation going on for Home Rule being granted to India immediately after the war, that it was by no means a modest but an enormous demand for India to make. He assured that India's claims to a larger share in the country's administration would certainly be considered and wished that the Indians asked for what was immediately practicable. He suggested that a demand might be made to the effect that half the number of seats on the Executive Councils should be reserved for Indians and expressed his belief that England would grant that concession.

Mr. Norton observed that the manifestations of good will now noticeable between the Executive and the Indian National Congress augured well for the future of the institution.

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CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: SECOND DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The races to-day proved very interesting, large fields except in two was the order of the day. The attendance was very big. Kiltoi won the Governor's Cup in slashing style and established a record for India. H. H. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan also captured two other races. Arlington also won in a very fast time.

Details:—

THE SUBURBAN PLATE.—2¼ Miles.

H. H. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PARKHILL, 10-2, Williamson ... 1
Mr. Alibo's CAIMAN'S TREASURE, 10-5, Northmore 2
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 9-9, Barker 3
Betting:—5 to 4 Parkhill, twos Caiman's Treasure, threes Sea Lad.
Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 20 for win.
The Race:—Parkhill cantered in front after they had gone once round the course and won easily by six lengths, twelve lengths between second and third.
Time:—5 mins. 6 1/5 secs.

THE SCURRY HANDICAP.—5 Furlongs.

H. H. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ARLINGTON, 9-0, Bowley 1
Mr. Sattor's TOKEN, 7-5, Stokes 2
Mr. Galstaun's PIER, 8-10, Wing 3
Also Ran:—Grey Light 8-3, Frisette 9-7, Village Girl 9-1, Alice 8-9, Maud 8-4, Yod 7-4, Luck Mail 7-3.
Betting:—Twos Token and Grey Light, fives Pier, sixes Arlington, tens the rest.
Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 82 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 for places.
The Race:—Arlington, Pier and Grey Light started together level in advance of the others taken next. The first-named soon went to the front and won comfortably by 1½ length. There was a tight finish between Token and Pier, the former getting the better of the others by a short head.
Time:—1 min. 2 4/5 secs. is fast for small ponies.

THE PONIES' JANUARY PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

The Earl of Suffolk's BOSS LEE, 8-11, Mason 1
Mr. Lauder's DONE AGAIN, 8-9, Lynch ... 2
Mr. Lauder's SIDE WALK, 9-1, Stokes ... 3
Also Ran:—Penny Pie 9-8, Double Fluke 9-12, Homebrew 9-9, Hospodar 9-7, Louise Duval 9-2, Bhisterer 8-13, Chobham 8-11, Kangaroo 8-7, Bellower 7-7, Tom Chancer 7-3.
Betting:—Threes Side Walk, fives Louise Duval and Penny Pie, sixes Homebrew, Hospodar, Bhisterer tens the rest.
Totalisators Paid:—Rs. 61 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 65 and Rs. 15 for places.
The Race:—The start was moderate. Done Again was first out with Boss Lee next then Side Walk and Penny Pie, strung out, in Indian file. There was a good race among the leading four, short head, neck and 2 lengths dividing them.
Time:—1 min. 14 2/5 secs.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—1¼ Mile.

H. H. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's KILTOI, 9-12, Bowley 1
Mr. Lauder's SECOND EDITION, 8-1, Stokes 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's MANILA, 7-11, Hoyt 3
Betting:—Threes Kiltoi, 7 to 2 Knight's Key, fours St. Andrews, fives Matchlock, sixes Spenser, longer prices the rest.
Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 56 and Rs. 79 for places.
Also Ran:—Santa Barbera 7-2, St. Andrews 8-13, Matchlock 8-13, Knight's Key 8-13, Jacamar 8-8, Shining Way 8-7, Spenser 7-10 Midsand 7-3, Cherrywood 6-13, Fredie 6-10.
The Race:—Fredie led from Cherrywood, Manila, Santa Barbera, Kiltoi, Matchlock, Knight's Key, St. Andrews, forming the tail. Fredie and Cherrywood both collapsed at half-mile and Spenser brought them along. From near three furlongs Kiltoi moved up and settling the pretentions of Second Edition, won on record time by 1¼ length, 2½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—3 mins. 6 3/5 secs.

THE METROPOLITAN.—6 Furlongs. Furlongs.

Mr. Lauder's SYMREX, 7-10, Stokes 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s CRITON, 8-7, Templeman ... 2
Mr. Thaddeus' PASTIME, 7-11, Wing 3
Also Ran:—Vanity Box 8-5, Polish 9-9, Evett 6-12, Fire Finch 8-9, Twa Brigs 8-3, Hoppner 8-3, Pantomime 7-13, Lady Muriel 7-5, Orepesa 7-5, Miss Rollestone 7-0.
Betting:—5 to 2 Pastime, threes Fire Finch, sixes Polish, Criton, Vanity Box and Symrex, tens to fifteens the rest.
Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 88 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 34 and Rs. 19 for places.
The Race:—The start was not a good one. Fire Finch was the quickest away followed by Miss Rollestone then Symrex and Vanity Box. Fire Finch led up to the distance where Symrex passed him. Criton just following Symrex. The last-named won after a great race by a neck and ¾ length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 14 1/5 secs.

THE NEW PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 9-0, Whally 1
Mr. Bates' MASONIC, 8-2, Mason 2
Mr. Norton's SIMON'S LIGHT, 6-7, Melsom 3
Also Ran:—Tatler 7-12, Spring Daisy 7-8.
Betting:—3 to 1 on Gipsy's Advice, fours Masonic, sixes the rest.
Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 13 for win, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 for places.
The Race:—Gipsy's Advice led in company with Simon's Light and then Spring Daisy with Masonic last. In the straight the last-named improved his position but the leader carried too many guns for her and won easily by 1¼ length, 1¼ length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 15 4/5 secs.

THE PRINSEP PLATE.—1 Mile.

Mr. Thaddeus' WATCH TOWER, 9-1, Firth 1
Mr. Galstaun's MOLGIBBY, 7-11, Wing ... 2
Mr. Yunoo's GLENDOOK, 7-12, Lynch ... 3
Also Ran:—Winchester 9-10, Stage Fright 9-12, Vidi 9-8, Silver Thrush 9-0, Affluence 7-12.
Betting:—7 to 4 Winchester, threes Silver Thrush, fours Vidi, sixes Glendook, eights Watch Tower, longer prices the rest.
Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 101 for win, Rs. 34, Rs. 35 and Rs. 31 for places.
The Race:—Glendook led with Winchester second and Watch Tower with Affluence last. From the half-mile post Watch Tower began overhauling the field and passing them all won by 1¼ length, two lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 40 2/5 secs.

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AGENTS WANTED.

THE VENKATESWAR PRESS.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The Golden Jubilee of the Shri Venkateswar Press, in Khetwadi, was celebrated on Saturday night last, when the staff presented an address to the proprietor, Shet Khemraj Shri Krishnadas, on attaining the 60th year. There was a large gathering of guests in addition to the staff which numbers about 400 to 500 people. Shet Tukaram Javji of the Nirnaya Sagar Press was in the chair.

After some songs had been sung, the manager of the press, Pandit Shivaratan Bajpai, on behalf of the staff, read the address which referred to the meeting held in Madhavabag under the presidency of H. H. the Maharaja of Dhurbhanga to congratulate the proprietor and to thank him for the services he had rendered in the advancement of Hindi and Sanskrit literature. The name of Shet Khemraj was not only well-known in Bombay, but in the whole of India, for his kindness, generosity, and other estimable qualities. He was also known as a patron of learning. The relations between the employer and employees were of the best kind. Shet Khemraj took a genuine and almost paternal interest in the welfare of the staff. His sons had also been following in the footsteps of the father, and the staff congratulated him on that. In conclusion they all wished him long life and prosperity.

Mr. D. S. Yande said that Shet Khemraj was a self-made man, which accounted for the good relations existing in the Venkateshwar Press between the proprietor and his staff. The speaker had business relations with the press for the last 25 years or so, and he could never remember an occasion when Shet Khemraj had refused to assist him whenever he wanted his help. The good relations were an eloquent testimony to the proprietor's interest in the staff. By his efforts for spreading the culture of both Sanskrit and Hindi by printing old books and thus making them available to all he had rendered a great service to India. He was a liberal patron of Sanskrit and Mr. Yande hoped that he would continue to do his good work.

Shet Khemraj in replying said that he was deeply indebted to the staff for their kindness in presenting him with an address and referring in such eulogistic terms to his work for them. He owed all what he had achieved to the co-operation of his workmen, and he hoped the good relations would continue. In honour of the event Shet Khemraj presented Pandit Bajpai, the manager, wih a gold necklace and the rest of the staff with silk bordered cloth.

After the chairman had again congratulated the proprietor of the Press in a few concluding words, the meeting dispersed.

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SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

STUDENTS' UNION.

SIR FAZULBHOY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

On Saturday last, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, President of the Sydenham College Students' Union, delivered his inaugural address, at the College.

Principal Anstey in welcoming Sir Fazulbhoy said that the Students' Union was singularly fortunate in having a gentleman of Sir Fazulbhoy's type as the first President of the Union. He gave a brief account of the work of the Union since it was founded a year ago, and said that no institution could be a better training ground for the students in the art of managing their own affairs, in the art of self-Government, as the Union which attends to and manages all the activities of the college outside the lecture rooms.

Sir Fazulbhoy in the course of his Address said:—

I need not tell you how very grateful I feel to you for electing me as your first President. And I need not tell you how I appreciate the honour, all the more as it comes from a body of students belonging to an institution, the work and progress of which I watch with deep interest, students for whose future I have great hopes and best wishes. It was, therefore, a source of great pleasure to me to know that you had started a Students' Union with the help of one of your lecturers. The aims and objects you have set before yourselves are great, and worthy of an institution like this, and with the sympathy, help and guidance of your Principal and Lecturers, I feel sure, the Union will grow and bear worthy fruit.

I see you have put me down for a Presidential address to-day. I do not know, however, if I shall be able to give you anything in the nature of an address. But, speaking to you for the first time, I thought I could do no better than give you a talk on the importance of your work in this place, and the work that lies before you in the commercial and economic world.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The importance of Commercial education was brought to the fore throughout all civilized countries by the realization of the fact that the development of commerce and industry required, above all, a sound and systematic education in science and trade. Such an education was looked down upon in the days when a purely literary education was everywhere in vogue, and this prejudice persisted even up to recent times, as seen by the tardy recognition given to commercial education by the premier universities of England, I mean Oxford and Cambridge. This education was thus looked down upon not only by the cultured and professional classes, but also by merchants and industrialists themselves, who were under the obsession that it was not necessary for their children to study subjects of which an instinctive or hereditary knowledge was assumed. It was thus from all sides that the opposition to commercial education came and there was no cause for wonder that its progress, specially in the British Empire, was slow. Countries like Germany and the United States stole a march over it in this respect, and the results are seen in the immense driving force of their trade and industry. It was but natural that we in this country were the last to wake up and to free ourselves from bondage to a purely literary education and to give official recognition to colleges and curricula of education relating to business and industry. For some time past, however, the movement in favour of that special form of education has visibly gathered momentum and now the Government, the public, and the different universities are each trying in their own way to tackle this problem which is of so great an importance to the progress of the country at large.

It was under the influence of this movement that the University of Bombay instituted a degree in commerce and that the Government of Bombay established this College with the co-operation of public spirited citizens and of public institutions like the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association. The College has been so recently established that it may be considered too early to speak about its success. Still, from what we see, we can fairly say that under your able and distinguished Principal, Mr. Anstey, it has already established itself in public favour, as is evidenced from its being attended by so large a number of students. I must, however, warn you, gentlemen, against being led away by the idea that your getting a degree in commerce will mean your being endowed with an insight into practical trade and commerce. A similar misconception as to the value of a course at a technical institution, for instance, has blighted many a promising career. Some of our young men when they get a diploma from some technical institute, either here or abroad, appear to think that their position will be lowered if they accept anyt'ing less than the managership of an institute or a factory. The process of disillusionment is bitter and to be avoided. As a matter of fact the education which you receive here is merely a preparatory training and you will have to serve a course of apprenticeship in practical life, beginning from the lowest rung of the ladder before you make yourselves fit to being entrusted with higher and more responsible duties. Do not think this is in any way demeaning to you. In all civilized countries this is the way to initiate young men in practical trade and commerce, and in our own country this was the system adopted long before the youth of India had the educational facilities which are to-day offered to it. If I may be excused for bringing in a personal matter, I may say that I was myself required to obtain a practical acquaintance with all the departments of my firm beginning with the lowest, however insignificant or humble the duties might be; and I can never give sufficient credit to those whose sagacity ordained this, for it is the best system of combining theoretical with practical instruction. Do not place yourselves therefore, in the unenviable position of a young man who, endowed with high diplomas and gold medals, when appointed to a responsible position, was constrained to ask his superior to allow him to refer to his accountancy books before he could write up his books of accounts. The simple maxim that no honest labour is demeaning will bear repetition once more.

SMALL BEGINNING.

Here you will permit me to recall to your memory the golden advice that fell from the lips of Sir Dorabji Tata. Whatever work you chance to lay your hands on, put your heart and soul into it, be it ever so mechanical, be it ever so trifling. In order to know how to command well, learn to obey well. Turn to any country you choose, and you are sure to find that the pioneers of industry, who now stand at a dazzling pinnacle of prestige, began life in very humble walks. To take but one instance out of the galaxy, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the American multi-millionaire, began life as a poor office boy, who envied the possession, by a friend of his, of a silk handkerchief. To whatever nation you turn, you can profitably take a leaf out of the biographies of its leaders of commerce and industy. It is not work itself that matters so much as the *way* in which you do it. You may have no desire to shine, but always be prepared to show a record of honest work done conscientiously and efficiently a record, I may say, to which you can proudly refer and upon which you can look back in your after-life. Conditions and circumstances in life have to be taken for granted. They are the inevitable circumstances from which you have to start to work out the problems of life. Do a bit of work, but do it with all your might. I know I am repeating what has become a platitude when I say that College education opens but the gateway to practical life and that the habit of study and industry which you have acquired here must be continued throughout your life. It is the want of that habit which accounts to a large extent for the complaint we often hear about dilly-dallying in work and lack of interest in it. It is not given to all of us to rise to eminent position in life, but we can all of us, in whatever humble walk of life we are placed, lead the life of a student and devote ourselves to our work, making ourselves capable clerks, capable accountants, capable managers or capable in any other vocation we have taken up. Carlyle preached the gospel of work and of this gospel you cannot find better instances than those symbolized by the lives of the two eminent statesmen whose loss we shall never cease to mourn, I mean the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. To them work was sacred and they were thus able to render services of a stupendous character to the land in which they were born and to the Empire of which they were such distinguished citizens.

I am constrained to-day to lay special emphasis on one of the long-felt wants of our country. While recognising the efforts made by the Government to impart knowledge in certain branches of engineering through Colleges at Poona, Roorkee and Shibpur, I am continually amazed at the absence of colleges for marine and railway engineering. This absence is made all the more conspicuous by the fact that the rail-borne trade of India is growing by leaps and bounds—and along with it the net earnings of the railways—and feeder lines are being opened in numbers. Engineering skill for such work has necessarily to be imported at a heavy cost, when no provision has been made for the children of the soil. Nobody can deny the increased demand for such skill. If the Government do not feel sure of their ground—I mean of the assured success of such colleges—let them make an experiment in that direction by opening classes of railway and marine engineering in the existing colleges and I hope they will have no reason to regret it. Such a proceeding would also afford a new sphere of activity to the ambition of rising young men. The success and skill which Indians have shown in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering justify our demand for a line which has so far been closed to us. At least to justify it if the students of to day will bear in mind the fact upon which I have already dwelt, that no stepping stone to achievement can be disregarded. English engineers in the railway work shops in India could quote you examples of students who are theoretically qualified having been sent to them and turning out hopeless failures in practice, because they have shirked hard manual work and were afraid of getting their hands dirty by doing what they stupidly supposed was menial work. I hope that colleges such as yours and students like you will help to eradicate that erroneous point of view, and take up also the scientific study of questions like railway management, railway working and railway rates, questions which have so large a bearing on the economic development of the country. There are many other such subjects to which you can turn your attention. But this is not the occasion for me to go into them. Only keep one guilding principle before you. Whatever you do, do well, go deep, master your subject and specialise. For, we live in an age of specialisation. Make the best of your college days and college training. Nothing will pay you more in after life. And though perhaps you may not realise it to-day, there is nothing more that you will bless more, when you are out in the world than the training you received here if you have taken the fullest advantage of it.

Remember, gentlemen, that we are all passing through critical times when we are on the ever of great changes being effected in this country and when a new era of commercial and industrial development is about to dawn. At such a time what is most wanted is education, especially commercial and technical education, which will enable us to develop our trade, commerce, and industries and to place ourselves in line with the most civilized people of the world. Train yourselves properly in the commercial and economic problems which confront us and you will become one of the best assets of your country and a support to the Government which has done so much for this country.

I think, gentlemen, I have said enough. But before I close, I should be failing in my duty if I fail to express my appreciation of the good work that this Union of yours has been doing in establishing a closer association between students, and between the staff and students and in training you to study and discuss questions which you will have to tackle in your after life. The number of meetings held and the great variety of subjects discussed point to a good future before the Union which should play no small part in your collegiate career and should be a great asset to all of you when you cross the threshold of the University and take your allotted place in the world in practical affairs.

Make, therefore, as much as you can of your Union while you are here. With due deference to your lecturers I may say that though you have to learn a lot from them, you have also to learn a good deal from one another. Learn from one another. Learn to learn from one another. Learn to co-operate as you must and will have to in the business world. Learn to cultivate the spirit of association so necessary in business life. Learn to work together for one another's growth. The Union is one of the best training grounds you can have for that purpose. It is the Students' Union of the great English University as much as the universities themselves, that have produced the great leaders of England and the great builders of Empire. The Union will teach you the art of managing your own affairs. I understand all the activities at the college outside the lecture rooms is being, and will be undertaken by, managed by and centralised in the Students' Union, physical athletics, mental athletics, social functions and all such other activities. And I hear a magazine is in project too. Could you have a better opportunity for learning the lesson of Self-Government, however, preliminary or humble they may be, yet none the less important and useful? Lay, therefore, the foundations of your careers here.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the work you have been able to do in this Union during this one year of its existence. I hope you will continue the work in the same spirit and with the same enthusiasm in much as the credit, is the responsibility. For, students of this college credit is due for laying the foundation of the Union. I am sure it will grow, if only you will work it in the right spirit. But, gentlemen, as much as the credit, is responsibility. For, remember you have to work, whether in the class room or in the Union, not only to prepare yourselves for your own careers, but also to some extent for those who will come after you. Work so that you set the tone, mark the standard and cultivate the spirit that will pervade the Union and dominate the institution. Work so that those who come after you to this place will have reason to thank and be proud of those who have gone before them.

May I take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Anstey and Mr. Muzumdar for giving me this opportunity of having this friendly talk with you and to wish you all every success not only in your examinations, but also in your after life.

One word more before I sit down. Remember that you the first students of this college will be pioneers coming out of it, you will be the first products of this institution. It is by you that it will be judged by the public. Remember, therefore, your responsibilities. Remember your duties. And, above all, remember that however much your principal and lecturers may do for you while you are here, it is for you to prove yourselves in after life worthy of the institution that is trying to make you.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Prof. N. M. Muzumdar, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Fazulbhoy, said that he had given them not an academic address, but one full of practical value. He had told the students what their position was in the commercial world, and had also given them most useful suggestions in the moulding of the careers before them. Sir Fazulbhoy had himself risen in a great business from the lowest rung of the ladder He started in life doing a coolie's work in his father's mills, and was now a member of the Viceregal Council. This was a living lesson to the students of this college, not to expect high appointments at once, but to start with humble beginnings and work their way up. He could not have given them a more wholesome advice than when he urged them to remember that they would be pioneers going out of the college and as such they had great and peculiar responsibilities. The Union was one of the best training grounds they could have. And the ground was all the more suitable when they remembered that there was perhaps no other institution in the country where there was so much freedom of thought and expression, thanks to the spirit instilled in the institution by the Principal. They had to examine all questions from all points of view, if they were to study the very complex and important modern questions they had to deal with at the college fully and thoroughly. Amid such surroundings the Union would flourish, and would endeavour to live up to the ideals Sir Fazulbhoy had placed before them.

Mr. P. N. Warde, Chairman of the Union, seconded the proposal, and garlanded Sir Fazulbhoy.

After refreshments and music at the Social Gathering held subequently, the company dispersed.

L'. D. FOR MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In view of the coming special Convocation to be held in honour of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, I beg to suggest that due regard should be paid to the student community while issuing admission tickets. It is just possible that our claims may be overlooked owing to the graduates and other persons' applications.

In case it is not possible to admit all the students, the scholars of various colleges should at least be given a chance to witness it.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT.

Bombay, Jan. 14, 1916.

BOMBAY NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

LARGEST SCHOOL IN EMPIRE.

The Silver Jubilee of the New High School, Bombay, was celebrated yesterday at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, Sir V. D. Thackersey, an ex-student of the institution, presiding. The theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity, among the ex-students present being Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. Bhulabhoy J. Desai, Mr. Pherozeshah J. Marzban, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Mr. N. R. Billimoria, Mr. Mahuvakar and many others. The proceedings were characterised by the greatest enthusiasm, the mention of the names of the two principals, Messrs. J. D. Bharda and K. B. Marzban, being loudly cheered.

SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSAY'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, addressing the assembly, said: As an old student of the New High School, it gives me great pleasure to preside on the occasion of the celebration of the Twenty-fifth anniversary of its birth. In these 25 years, the school has, judged by merely numerical standards, done excellent work. It started with about 900 pupils on its rolls; it has now 2,300 scholars benefiting by the instruction given within its walls. The New High School has sent out during the quarter of a century of its existence over 1,800 matriculates, many of whom have attained to useful and honourable positions in life. Alumni of the School have entered the Legislative Councils, Imperial and Provincial, the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Medical Service and other branches of the Public Service. They have distinguished themselves in the several professions, as lawyers, doctors, engineers and so on. But one cannot judge the work of an educational institution merely by the number of its students who have passed examinations and obtained honourable positions in life. We must ask ourselves what is the kind of education which they receive, what the influence which the teachers exercise on them, what the tendencies and traits of character which they carry with them when they pass out of school. The most important factor in the life of a school, is the example set by its head and his colleagues. Mr. Bharda and Mr. Murzban, have devoted themselves whole-heartedly to the work and fortunes of this great school. They founded this school twenty-five years ago; and have ever since made it the sole concern of their lives. We all know that the profession of a school-master is not a lucrative one; nor does it bring to its votaries the plaudits of the press and the platform. It is a profession which makes the most severe demand on the time and energies of those who take to it. Nevertheless, it is a noble profession: there is none nobler. Mr. Bharda and Mr. Murzban have proved themelves to be worthy members of this great profession, and in fact, they have been pioneers in it in several ways. Long before the University made practical science a necessary feature of the Matriculation examination, th New High School, under the guidance of its worthy Principals, made it an important part of its teaching, particularly on its practical side of work in the laboratory. The New High School, ladies and gentlemen, has always stood out of the craze for examinations. It has made intellectual and moral training its principal aim and object. Within its walls, discipline has been maintained not by rigid rules and penalties for violation of them, but by teaching the boys to respect themselves. The evil of cram has been discouraged. The students have been helped and encouraged to observe and think for themselves. The New High School has led the way in regard to the practice of taking out its boys on scientific excursions. In a word, the worthy Principals and their Colleagues have kept steadily before them the highest ideals of education. They have endeavoured to make school life happy and joyous and not a burden to their students.

SOLICITUDE OF MESSRS. BHARDA AND MURZBAN.

Reference has been made in the address to the creation of a Provident Fund for the masters of this school. This shows the great solicitude evinced by Messrs. Bharda and Murzban for the well-being of their colleagues, on which the permanence of an institution like this so largely depends. But this is not the only way in which the Principals have given proofs of their good-will to their staff. They have taken pains to instruct the juniors in the methods in teaching their respective subjects. They have set an example in their own lives, of simplicity of life, which, I trust, has exercised a wholesome influence on all masters and boys in this school. The New High School and its worthy founders and Principals have earned a right to the gratitude of the public and specially of the students, old and new, of the School, by their unselfish labours. They have not conducted the School in a mercenary spirit. It has been their earnest aim to spread education on sound lines, to build up the character of their pupils, and to inculcate refined manners and sobriety of judgment among them. The school is not in receipt of any aid from Government. It has subsisted on its own efforts, with a view to preserve its independence of action and management. Above all, it has fostered a spirit of solidarity among its pupils of all castes and creeds. We are all proud of such an institution, and, ladies and gentlemen, on your behalf as well as my own, I wish the New High School a long career of usefulness, and Messrs. Bharda and Murzban many more years of health and strength to carry on their great work in connection with it. (Loud Applause).

Mr. Bhulabhoy J. Desai then read the address which made most eulogistic references to the work done by the Principals.

THE PRINCIPALS' REPLY.

Messrs. J. D. Bharda and K. B. Marzban, the Principals, then replied to the address. In the course of their reply they said:—You have spoken of the size of our School. Whether it is really the biggest school in the British Empire, a distinction that is claimed for it by some of its most enthusiastic pupils, we do not know. But one thing is certain. The ever increasing number of pupils on the rolls may safely be taken as an indication of the sustained confidence of the upper and middle classes of Bombay in our school and its ways. At the end of 1891, the number on the rolls was 901. In 1900 it was 1,419. In 1910 it rose to 2,008 and in 1915 to 2,271. This number is to be considered in the light of two facts. First is that the rates of fees in a self-supporting school like ours, which has ambitious aims and methods necessarily have to be very high. In our school the rates are higher than those that obtain in Government Schools. The other fact is that every year a large number leaves for not being found fit to be promoted to a higher class and for disciplinary reasons How particular we are in matters of discipline an outsider can never know. You who have benefited by it can alone bear testimony to it. Will you also let us refer to a very striking feature of our school? The fact that it has 1,088 non-Parsis on the rolls establishes the cosmopolitan character of the Institution. Yes, our school is a cosmopolitan school. It knows no factions. It has been supported as much by Hindoos and Mahomedans as by Parsis.

A PIONEER IN MANY THINGS

We have told you that we set forth some ideals. Only to show you that these ideals were really practicable, really workable, and with a view to claim to be pioneers in the field of education, we asked to be permitted to say that most of them have found acceptance with the educational authorities of this Presidency, and have been adopted by them, though many years after they had been tried in our school. Drawing is now receiving every where its due share of attention. Last year saw the appointment of a special drawing inspector. In our school it formed a compulsory part of the curriculum even in 1891.

The University has very properly made practical work in science a necessary part of the Matriculation course. It was years ago that we introduced this kind of work, though on a necessarily small scale. School excursions are now encouraged and even special Government grants are given for them. Organized regular systematic excursions have been a feature of our work these ten years. Praiseworthy efforts are now being made by the educational department to introduce systematic lantern lectures in schools. Well organised lectures of this kind, have formed a part of our school work these fourteen or fifteen years. Drill and gymnastics are now given a place in the education of boys and girls. We made drill compulsory even on the day we started the school. Measures are taken to supply every school with a library. We had our library even in 1891 and it has ever since been growing. The total number of books we have is 2,804. Then there is a talk of museums for schools. You our pupils, past and present, will bear witness to the existence of a museum even in 1891. It has been slowly developing to such an extent that we have had to divide it into three compartments: a general museum, a natural science museum, and a kindergarten museum. The last has been a great aid in our kindergarten work, and in our attempts to do languages by the Direct Method. Nature study is now given the importance it rightly deserves. We have gone so far as to attempt a little, a very little practical work in gardening. Our humble efforts in this line began very early in the career of the school.

In 1891 the total number of teachers was 17. We have at present 78 men on the staff including special masters for Gymnastic, Drill, Boxing, Cricket, Music, Drawing and Writing. Of these 31 are graduates. But the feature that will perhaps interest you most is the fact that no less than 22 of the present teachers are old pupils of the school. The Teachers' Provident Fund which has been described as "a well considered measure" by an Educational Inspector has been found worthy of imitation. It now amounts to Rs. 41,767.

As regards the methods of teaching we have done as much as we could do to be true to the pledges that we gave in our prospectus, true to the motto, which we in the presumption of youthful inexperience adopted as the motto of our school—"Ever New." Our school has all along been subject to every new influence of thought. Every new method has received our attention, every new method has been given as much a trial as circumstances would allow. We have never been led by any inordinate desire to secure very good results at the University Examination. We have sought to make our teaching as liberal as we could make it. We have sought to make the drill routine of school life more interesting more real than it would have otherwise been.

With the exception of one year, our school has always topped the Matriculation list for these ten years, and some of our boys have secured very high places. In this respect the last year was exceptionally good. The very first two places were taken by our boys. In the Indian Civil and Medical Services, in the Bar, in Medicine and in Journalism, even in the profession of which we ourselves are humble members, our school has been more than fairly represented, and some of our old pupils have attained distinction and high position. All this we hope, bears out our assertion that the liberal tour that we have attempted to give to our teaching methods has not been barren of very good results.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

We are much gratified to find that our efforts to promote the physical well-being of our pupils have been recognised and appreciated. Physical exercise is made compulsory on every boy, except in cases that are medically declared unfit for it. In 1915 there were 49 exceptions. A regular to term record is kept of the height, weight, and chest measurement of every boy and is sent away every term to his parents which, we hope, creates interest, at least a little interest in some parents who are supremely indifferent in the matter of the physical well-being of their children. Our Boxing Class always conducted under a European Military man, is very popular. We find on a rough estimate that ever since its inception some years ago this class has taught the valuable art of boxing to more than 800 of our pupils. Cricket has been our strong point ever since 1891. In the representative team of every Indian community the old boys of the school have always a very prominent place. We were the first to engage the services of a cricket coach. Our school is now able to boast of a tolerably large play-ground of its own, which besides offering many other valuable advantages and facilities serves as a common meeting ground for our teachers and boys. We do not much believe in direct moral teaching—in the thrusting of morals down the throats of our pupils by means of specially prepared books and lectures. We believe that in this respect a teacher worthy o fthe name, can do more by example than by precept. And we have every reason to be satisfied with the result. We have not taught you to cringe and fawn but we feel sure that we have taught you to be polite, obedient and truthful. We have watched with great attention and (allow us to say) with great nervousness the career of the large number of our average boys, sent out into the world to fill humble posts and follow humble pursuits, for it is this large number of mediocrities that supply us with true test of a school's influence on the character of its pupils, and in this respect our efforts have borne very satisfactory results. There is one aspect of moral training to which we have given special attention and it therefore deserves a place in our report to-day. Our young men are prone to a habit that is responsible for their intellectual, physical and moral ruin. We have made it a work of our life to open, by all means within our power, the eyes of such of our pupils as have unfortunately fallen into this habit, and it is with great satisfaction, and legitimate pride that we assert, that we have been the means of reclaiming hundreds of them who have afterwards acknowledged our services in words of deep gratitude and affection. Our Good-conduct Medal is an institution of 25 years standing in the award of which as you all know everybody of the school has a voice. It continues to be a much coveted prize.

A PERMANENT HOME.

Though we give Rs. 2,375 every month by way of rent our school has not a permanent home of its own especially planned and constructed so as to be in keeping with the ideals which it intends to work up to. You will be glad to learn that a scheme for a building for our school is under contemplation. When it is mature it will be placed before you and we hope that it will meet with your approval and support. You have been pleased to stamp our work with grateful approval and appreciation. But it may be argued that your verdict may naturally be partial. It will therefore, interest you to know that Government Officials that have visited our school from time to time have expressed their satisfaction in words that are very gratifying and very encouraging to those that are connected with the school. Lord Lamington, late Governor of Bombay some years ago in a lecture in England on Indian Education thought our school worthy of special mention and said "Mention of private and other than missionary schools must not be omitted, some of which reach a high standard of efficiency. One of these, in Bombay city under the control of Messrs. Marzban and Bharda is the largest in the Indian Empire and is maintained entirely out of fees collected from its pupils, who number 1,700 or 1,800. The school is most successful in passing boys for Matriculation as well as training them in athletics and cricket. There remains only a word to say, and that is about the handsome sum of money, you, our past and present pupils, have to-day presented us with. We give you all our grateful thanks for the sum and for the kindly thought that prompted the putting together of it. That you have left the disposal of the amount to our discretion is a signal proof of your confidence in our judgment. We may assure you that the manner in which we intend to utilise the money will surely meet with your acceptance. You know how hard-worked our teachers are, how much they stand in need of occasional change of air and scene. We intend to utilise the money in providing for the exclusive use of our teachers a small block of buildings on some hill station.

Hearty votes of thanks to the proprietors of the Excelsior Theatre and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

COMING ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES AND THEIR CLAIMS.

THE HON. MR. V. J. PATEL.

The near approach of the elections to the Provincial Legislative Council makes it interesting to examine the record of some of the members who are seeking re-election. We begin to-day with one of the youngest, but not the least active, of the Councillors. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has a fine record of independent and useful work on the Bombay Legislative Council during the last three years. It is difficult to do full justice to all the services rendered by him to the Presidency within a short space but the following are a few of the most important subjects handled by him during the period:—

Mr. Patel took special interest in and devoted a good deal of time to the study of—

(a) the Gujrat Talukdars' Bill.

(b) The District Municipal Bill and

(c) The Town Planning Bill.

He also took particular interest in the Land Revenue Bill in, 1913, and the Bombay Port Trust Bill in 1914.

THEGUJERAT TALUKDARS' BILL.

Mr. Patel attended the meeting of the Legislative Council for the first time in January, 1913. At that meeting Sir Richard Lamb, member in charge of this Bill announced in the Council that Mr. Patel would be one of the members of the Select Committee to be appointed to consider it. When this announcement was made, the views of Mr. Patel on the Bill were not known to Government. The first reading of the Bill was adjourned to the March meeting of that year. Mr. Patel strongly opposed the passing of the first reading and forcibly urged about a dozen objections when the then Governor Sir George Clarke ruled him out of order on the ground that he was discussing the details of the Bill which he had no right to do. Mr. Patel replied that he had in all forty objections to urge and every one of them was in respect of some principle or the other involved in the Bill and not in respect of any details. Our readers will probably remember what followed next. Mr. Patel was asked to resume his seat by the President as was his predecessor the Hon. Mr. Parekh. The first reading was passed and a Select Committee appointed with the substitution in place of Mr. Patel's name of the name of the then Commissioner of the N.D., Mr. Barrow, who had strongly supported the first reading of the Bill. The Select Committee thus had not the benefit of all the objections that Mr. Patel had to urge against the Bill. The report of the Committee was published in May or June of that year and the Bill was placed for second reading on the Agenda of the July Meeting. The Bill consisted of 74 clauses and the amendments were numerous. Mr. Patel had given notice of as many as 62 amendments and Mr. Parekh had to his credit as many as 45. His Excellency Lord Willingdon's Government very rightly referred the Bill back to the Select Committee with Mr. Patel on it at the suggestion of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. We understand that the Select Committee has not met since and we hope that the Bill will not again be heard of.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL BILL.

This came on for second reading in July 1914. Mr. Patel was one of the members of the Select Committee to whom the Bill was referred after the first reading. His minute of dissent, particularly on the question of the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner for the moffussil municipalities is a document which students of local self-government in this country ought to study. Mr. Patel gave notice of about 30 amendments on the Bill. He made a very forcible speech on the second reading. The discussion of the Bill and the amendments occupied full three days of the Council and the session lasted for a week. His Excellency in closing the debate remarked, "we have broken the record."

TOWN PLANNING BILL.

Mr. Patel criticized the principles of the Bill both at the first and the second readings. He pointed out that the constitution of the Select Committee was defective inasmuch as no representative of the moffussil municipalities was included in it. He strongly opposed the passing of clause 3 (j) of the Bill and objected to the application of the measure to Salsette in the first instance. Clause 3 (j) gives powers to the Governor in Council to suspend the operation of any law made by any authority whatsoever. Mr. Patel objected to this clause on two grounds. He maintained that the Legislative Council had no power to delegate to the executive Government its power of suspending laws and that in no case could it do so, at least in respect of laws not passed by it. This contention was very lightly passed over for the moment, but it is understood that the Government of India in giving their sanction to the measure have asked the Bombay Government to amend the clause at an early date.

With regard to the application of the Bill to Salsette in the first instance, Mr. Patel pointed out that the Notified Area Committees which were authorized to initiate schemes under the Act consisted wholly of members nominated by Government and it was not safe to apply the Act to those areas unless the constitution of the Committees was changed. The contention was also passed over and the Bill passed into law. Mr. Patel did not allow the matter to drift. He brought in a resolution to have the constitution of the Notified Area Committees changed and the resolution was accepted by Government. It may be noted that Mr. Patel moved several important amendments to the Bill.

LAND REVENUE BILL.

Although Mr. Patel was new to the Council, at the time, he made several important suggestions in his speech on the second reading and moved four amendments to the Bill, two of which were lost and two accepted by Government.

RESOLUTIONS.

The privilege of moving resolutions is one which, if utilized by members, would enable them to render very useful services to the people. It is a pity, however, that very few members take this trouble. On taking a review of the last three years we find that about a dozen resolutions were accepted by Government of which as many as six go to the credit of Mr. Patel. This is, indeed, a splendid record.

The Official Assigne, Bombay, had the unique fortune of earning per month a remuneration exceeding Rs. 10,000. Mr. Patel, in his resolution on the subject, brought this out with facts and figures so prominently that Government had no alternative but to accept the resolution. As a result of this Government issued a Press Note announcing that the Official Assigne should not in future receive less than Rs. 18,000 and more than Rs. 48,000 a year under any circumstances.

The City Municipalities had no right of electing a non-official President till recently. Mr. Patel moved a resolution on the subject which the Government had to accept with the result that Government have by a Press Note, conceded this right to Municipalities that have a Municipal Commissioner and another Press Note, extending this right to all the city municipalities, in terms of the resolution accepted by Government, is awaited.

The Notified Area Committees in Salsette, entrusted with the work of Town Planning, consist of members all nomiated by Government. Mr. Patel moved a resolution that contiguous notified areas should be grouped together and constituted municipal areas or that substantial representation of the residents within the area should be provided for on those committees. The resolution was accepted by Government and the result is awaited.

The Taluka and the Districts Boards of the much-neglected Panch Mahals District had till recently no elective franchise at all. Mr. Patel brought this to the notice of Government by way of interpellation but to no purpose. He then moved a resolution on the subject which was accepted by Government and the Boards of that district now enjoy the franchise of election.

Similarly Mr. Patel asked Government by way of interpellation to increase the elective element on local Boards in the Presidency but without any result. He then brought in a resolution requesting Government to provide for a two-thirds elective majority on local Boards. This resolution found a good deal of support from several honourable members and it was accepted by Government in a slightly modified form.

The most important resolution that Mr. Patel has to his credit is one regarding elected Presidents on Taluka and District Boards. The course of local self-government will not progress an inch further unless official control from inside the Boards is entirely removed. Government have accepted Mr. Patel's resolution on the subject and appointed a Committee to consider this and other cognate questions relating to local Boards. We understand that the Committee among whom the Hon. Mr. Patel fortunately for the local Boards of the Presidency was one, have long since completed their deliberations and it is difficult to say why the report is not yet made public.

Besides these six resolutions, which Mr. Patel persuaded the Government to accept he moved two other resolutions of no less importance. Every one connected with the administration of local Boards is aware that the financial condition of local Boards is anything but satisfactory. Mr. Patel moved a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire and report on the ways and means to improve the financial condition of these Boards. This resolution was withdrawn by Mr. Patel after full discussion in the Council and in deference to the desire of his Excellency the Governor who assured Mr. Patel that the Committee would be appointed. It is to be noted the Committee above referred to is the Committee appointed by Government after the assurance.

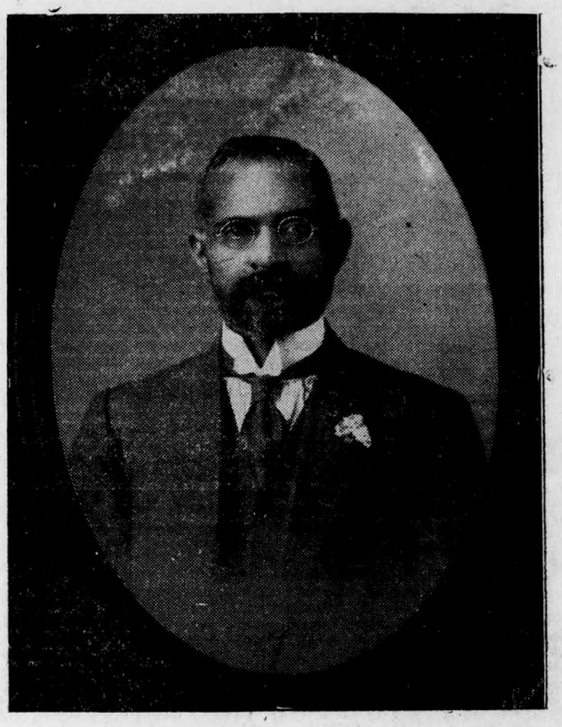
Mr. Patel also moved that every important legislative measure should be published in the Bombay Government "Gazette" at least two months prior to its introduction in the Council. It was generally admitted during the discussion on the resolution which was strongly opposed on behalf of Government, by the then law member Mr. Strangman, that under the existing arrangements non-official members do not get sufficient time to study the Bills which are placed on the agenda for the first reading. The resolution however, was withdrawn by Mr. Patel at the suggestion of the late Sir P. M. Mehta.

About a hundred and fifty interpellations in addition to other work on various subjects stand to the credit of Mr. Patel. The Committee to reform the Government Law School is the outcome of his agitation.

MOTOR LAUNCH FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

The St. John Ambulance Association have arranged for a motor launch fitted out as a mobile laboratory for river work in Mesopotamia. The launch and its fittings are the gift of the Hooghly District Centre of the Association. It will be in charge of Major Christophers, the well-known Malariologist and Director of the Central Research Institute at Kasauli.

THE HON. MR. V. J. PATEL.



Who is seeking re-election to the Bombay Legislative Council as the representative of the District Boards of the Northern Division.

ITALIAN POTATOES.

HUGE CONSIGNMENT DESTROYED IN BOMBAY.

Every year, from July to December, Bombay gets a large consignment of potatoes from Italy, which are used both for agricultural and food purposes. This year, owing to the War, the Italian Government had strictly prohibited the export of potatoes from that country, with the result that the prices here went high for potatoes grown in the country. As these Italian potatoes are largely used for agricultural purposes, the cultivators were at a loss what to do. The Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, represented the matter strongly to Government for urgent remedy and, after a good deal of correspondence, the Italian Government permitted export of a limited quantity for Bombay only. The firm of Messrs. R. E. Dadachanji and Co. are among the largest exporters of onions and importers of Italian potatoes and hence they have been entrusted by the Government of Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Indian and Home Governments and with the permission of the Government of Italy, with the sole function of importing these potatoes on a large scale for distribution among and sale to agriculturists for seedling purposes at a moderate price fixed by Government, and three large consignments aggregating, 2,500 tons, or 60,00,000 lbs, have already arrived from Italy. The steamer Montebello which arrived in Bombay in the middle of last month, had a very large consignment of 28,000 bags of potatoes unparalleled in history of potatoes of the aggregate value of over two lacks of rupees, 60 per cent. of which was received in a rotten condition. This cosignment gave great trouble to the Port Trust authorities. The Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, did his level best to save the consignment rotting further by favouring the consigness with 3 big sheds. Had this not been done, the loss would have greatly increased. The stink of the rotten potatoes was however, so great that nearly one half of the quantity received, or about 20,00,000 lbs. had to be destroyed and thrown into sea and this has inflicted on the consigness, Messrs. Dadachanji and Co., a loss of over a lakh of rupees. This consignment got damaged chiefly because of very poor ventilation in the hold of the steamer in which the potatoes were stored. Besides, owing to submarine troubles, the steamer was delayed for ten days *en route*. As the goods are not insured against damage, being of a perishable nature Messrs. Dadachanji and Co. have had to sustain the whole loss. These Italian potatoes are the best available for agricultural purposes, as they give 16 times their original out-turn. Owing to the season for them being greatly over in several parts of this Presidency, the firm offers the stock of the new consignment arrived in good condition to agriculturists in other parts of India, especially in the Punjab and Bengal presidencies, at moderate prices and it is expected the general public in all parts of India will not fail to take advantage of this offer, as these potatoes are not only the best of their kind for agricultural but also food purposes, being very nutritious and savoury in taste.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE SUNK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

The submarine E2 has been sunk after an explosion in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Four men are dead and a dozen have been injured, some fatally.

Electric batteries were being recharged at the time of the explosion.

Another theory is that the accident was due to a hydrogeen explosion.

At a meeting of the Parsis of Surat and Surat District at Surat, Mr. Syavaksha Hormosji Khasukhan was unanimously elected a delegate to the Surat Parsi Matrimonial Court.

Official and Personal.

The Right Hon. Earl Brassey, G.C.B., the Hon. Sir Michael William Fenton, C.S.I., I.C.S., and the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, left Bombay harbour yesterday for London, by the English mail steamer Maloja.

The Maharaja of Jaipur will arrive at Delhi on the 25th instant on a short visit to the Viceroy and thereafter proceed to Hardwar.

Resignation of his seat on the Punjab Legislative Council by Sir Michael Fenton K.C.S.I., is gazetted and in his place Mr. O. F. Lumsden, I.C.S., Financial Secretary to the Government is appointed member of the council. Sir Michael Fenton left Lahore on Friday night for Bombay en route to England. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was among those at the station to bid him farewell.

Messrs. Andrews and Pearson who recently visited Australia and Fiji in connection with indentured labour have arrived in Colombo. They are expected here about the 20th instant.

MALAY'S GIFT OF AEROPLANE

MR. BONAR LAW'S APPRECIATIVE REFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Mr. Bonar Law has issued an appreciative communiqué with reference to the Aeroplane Fund of the Straits and Malay States. Money for the first ten aeroplanes has already been handed to the War Office and the machines will be named Malaya One to Ten.

The communiqué after mentioning that Mr. Baker of Kinta, the organiser of the Fund has himself given one aeroplane, emphasises that subscriptions have come from all nationalities in the peninsula, several aeroplanes being given by the Chinese.

GALLIPOLI WITHDRAWAL

AN AUSTRALIAN'S VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

Mr. Hugh R. Denison, Millionaire-Director of the British Australian Tobacco Co. and Managing Director of the Sun Newspaper Co., Sydney, who is passing through Colombo on his way to London by the P. and O. Maloja was interviewed by a "Times of Ceylon" representative. An Australian officer who had returned from Gallipoli, said Mr. Denison, had said, had 100,000 men or even half that number thrown against the Turks at the very start a different tale would have been written. The failure showed that too much time had been allowed the enemy to strengthen his defences. The news of the wonderful withdrawal was received throughout Australia with a profound sigh of relief. Compulsion would not come in there. Mr. Denison said the men available by the system of citizen-training were coming forward in fine style.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM ONSLOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The death of Sir William Onslow is announced.

Sir William Wallace Rhoderic Onslow was born at Simla on the 13th August, 1845 and succeeded his father as 5th Baronet in 1876. He was formerly a Captain of the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Militia—and subsequently a Lieutenant of the 12th Foot. He served in New Zealand. He was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for Cornwall and Wilts. He owned about 10,000 acres of

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 15.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at all U. P. Ports	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York, March	12.47
Previous closing price	12.49
Futures at New York, July	12.87
Previous closing price	12.85
Spot Cotton at New York	12.50
Previous price	12.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.19
Previous price	12.19
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, March	12.33
Previous price	12.34
Futures at New Orleans, July	12.78
Previous price	12.78
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8
Demand Bills	4.75½
Silver Commercial Bars	56 7/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Jan. 15.

Total in Sight	8,116,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply	4,617,000 ,,
Total Sales	50,000 ,,
East Indian Sales	900 ,,
Total Speculation	3,000 ,,
Total Export	2,000 ,,
East Indian Export	100 ,,
East Indian Stock	40,000 ,,
East Indian Forwarded	1,600 ,,
East Indian Actual Export	200 ,,
East Indian Speculation	200 ,,
American Afloat	210.000 ,,
East Indian Afloat	6,000 ,,
Total Afloat	254,000 ,,

London, Jan. 15.

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris	Francs 2,786
Previous Price	2,786

WAR LOANS.

3½ per cent. 1925-1928	£89¼
Previous Price	89½
4½ per cent. 1925-1945	£97
Previous Price	97 1/16
Consols 2½ per cent	58 7/8
Previous Price	58 7/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	52½
Previous Price	52½
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan)	80¾
Previous Price	80½
Government Securities 3 per cent.	69¼
Previous Price	69¼

London, Jan. 15.

Berlin Cheques on London	27
Closing tone of Silver.	
Discount Bank of England Rate, since 9th August 1914	5%
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
Interest 7 day market loans	4½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£113
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£85
Copper Braziers	£122
Yellow Metal	£14
Hard Spelter	nominal 67½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 50lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India	£25-5
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£5-4-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. sellers	62
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. sellers	63
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers	63/6
Rubber:—	
Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. value	3/6½
Ceylon Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar.	3/6½ to 3/7.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs., Jan.-Feb., sellers.	67/6
Barletta Russo—63 lbs., January.	67

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, April.	62/3
Victorian, April.	62/3
New South Wales, April.	62/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Jan.-Feb., nominal.	49/6

London, Jan. 15.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), Feb.-March, sellers.	76/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), Jan.-Feb., Hull sellers.	£4-12.6

London, Jan. 15.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Pure Basis, Jan.-Feb., nominal.	70
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Jan.-Feb., sellers.	86
Toria Rapessed, Jan.-Feb., nominal.	66

London, Jan. 15.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, not quoted.	
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, not quoted.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, January.	22/6
July-Sept.	20/3
Fine White Java, C & F Bombay and Karachi, Januuary.	22/7½
July-Sept.	20/4½

London, Jan. 14.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, Jan.-Feb.	85/6

OUTRAGE IN CALCUTTA

POLICE OFFICER SHOT DEAD.

CULPRITS NOT YET TRACED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Following is the official version of to-day's outrage.

This morning Mr. Madusudan Bhattacharjee, a Sub-Inspector of the Special Branch of Calcutta Police was shot dead in College Street, just outside the Medical College by two unknown youths.

Apparently death was instantanious, two bullets entering the back and passing through the chest. A large number of persons witnessed the outrage.

The youths were running away through Pratap Chatterjee's Lane and then into Arepuly Lane after which no trace of them has yet been obtained.

FIRE IN LISBON.

STATE MILITARY STORE DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Jan. 14.

Fire in the State military store has destroyed thousands of uniforms and a large quantity of material and boots. Hitherto three have been killed and many injured. It is believed that the fire was due to incendiarism.

THIRTY PEOPLE INJURED.

LISBON, Jan 15.

The fire in the State military store spread to enormous proportions at night and ended to-day by the falling in of the walls. About thirty people have been injured. The War Minister has declared that he is convinced of foul play.

CHINESE REBELS DEFEATED.

SUIFU RECAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 15.

It is reported that the Yunnanese troops captured Suifu on January 9th from a body of rebels from Kuoichow who were advancing on Chungking where the rebel leader Tsaiao commands the garrison.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.

SIR A. M'ROBERT'S ENDOWMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Sir Alexander M'Robert has given the Aberdeen University an endowment of £750 yearly for a lectureship in Pathology especially malignant diseases.

Sir Alexander M'Robert referred to in this telegram is the Director of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, Limited. He was created a knight in 1910 and is an LL.D., of Aberdeen University.

COUNT OKUMA'S ESCAPE.

BOTH BOMBS PROVE INEFFECTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Jan. 13.

It appears that the first bomb thrown at Count Okuma struck the bonnet of the motor car, but did not explode. The second exploded but missed the car owing to the chaffeurs having increased speed.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT HEURTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ELPASO, Jan. 14.

General Heurta has died here.

General Victoriano Heurta was the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Army under President Madero in 1913. In February 1913 the Mexican Army revolted, took possession of the palace and released General Felix Diaz. A considerable number of troops went over to General Diaz who proclaimed himself President. General Heurta at this stage seeing that President Madero's position was hopeless, revolted against him and joined General Diaz. Madero was arrested and Heurta proclaimed himself provisional President. Affairs improved somewhat under the strong hand of Heurta, but the United States refused to recognise him as President. His relations with the States continued to be strained and under the increasing pressure of financial stringency he resigned on the 17th June, 1914, and left the country three days later.

SIR MACKENZIE CHALMERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The investiture at Buckingam Palace of the New Year honours included the bestowal of the G. C. B. on Sir Mackenzie Chalmers.

News has been received at Bangalore of the death in action at Ctesipbon recently of Mr. L. O. R. Dunhill, the only son of Mr. H. A. R. Dunhill, of the Government of India, Finance Department, and Mrs. Dunhill of Bangalore. He left the Bishop Cotton School in August last enlisting in the Oxford and Bucks.

The death of another old Cottonian Mr. Rollo Price, has taken place in an Edinburgh hospital, of wounds received in action at the battle of Loos. This young man enlisted in the London-Scottish towards the end of 1914 and was the third son of Captain Price, of the Public Works Department, and Mrs. Price of Ootacamund.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January 17, 1916.

THE NEW VICEROY.

If the representative voice of Indta were consulted as to the sort of Viceroy she should have, we do not think there can be any doubt as to what the answer would be. India would ask for some great Liberal statesman,—a man with an unblemished record of fearless and uncompromising adhesion to those great principles of liberty and freedom, of government and adminstration, which have made, not only England herself what she is, but have given her to-day a world-wide Empire consisting of an agglomeration of great states, only one of which does not enjoy the privilege of complete autonomy, qualified only, if it is a qualification, by allegiance to a common throne and a common flag;—those great principles and traditions which have given, not only to England herself the most splendid fabric of constitutional government which any country has ever enjoyed and a glorious heritage of individual liberty, but which gave India the great Proclamation of 1858, the reforms of 1909 and the revocation of the Partition of Bengal; which gave the great colonies of Australasia, Canada and Africa, in the face of the warnings of reaction, the sole right to manage their own affairs, and which gave back to South Africa, so recently in arms against the mother country, her freedom and her autonomy. These are the principles and the traditions of liberty and trust in the people, whether they be white or coloured, which India and her best friends would desire to be ensured in her future in the personality of the man who is selected to represent the Sovereign in this country, and in whose hands her destinies so largely lie. And she would ask that the representative of the Sovereign should not only be a man who stands for all for this, but that he should be also a statesman of ripe experience, who has stood high in the highest councils of the Empire. We think that, even those who believe in a different sort of rule, who would have an indefinite continuance of the state of tutelage, would at least ask that its direction should be entrusted to one of the foremost statesmen of the Empire.

But it would seem that all this is too much for India to expect. We have heard so much of late of the change of the angle of vision; statesmen have vied with one another to such an extent in enlarging upon the magnificence of India as an asset of the Empire, of her splendid loyalty and services in the war, and the consequent need that she and her problems should be regarded and treated with a new and larger sympathy, with increased attention and activity, that it was not, after all, too much to expect that, if her own desire for the extension of the present Viceroy's term could not be gratified, at least she would be paid the compliment of the appointment as his successor of a man of the highest calibre as a statesman. But it appears that the Viceroyalty of India, the most splendid position to which a statesman could aspire,—this is only India's humble view,—is either not considered good enough as a five years' career by the statesmen of England, or that the Prime Minister of England does not consider India worthy of the sacrifice of the gift of such high service. So India gets Lord Chelmsford! One does not know whether to weep or laugh when one reads the record of this eminent personage's record and qualifications, as recounted by "The Times," which we suppose may be taken for this occasion as the official eulogist. "Acute constitutional crisis in Queensland,"—where by the way the coloured prejudice is stronger perhaps than in any other Australian colony,—"found him possessing courage and knowledge," and "his term in New South Wales was considered the most successful in recent years!" What was the nature of this acute crisis, we confess we have forgotten, and it was a matter of such vast importance that it is not recorded in the history of Australia in the ordinary books of reference. As for New South Wales the Governors of these Australian provinces are nowadays to a large extent mere constitutional figureheads. But there is more to be learnt about Lord Chelmsford, for we are told that, since his return to England, he has "devoted useful work to the London County Council" and "has been serving in the Territorials." Thus he has "proved a valuable public servant" and "it would be difficult to make a wiser choice." What absolute balderdash! Perhaps Lord Chelmsford will turn out to be a good Viceroy. It may be that those who have selected him know him to be the possessor of qualities that will make him such. We hope that such will be the case. But people in India are not children to be cheered up with this farrago of nonsense about acute constitutional crises in petty Australian states and services on the London County Council and in the Territorials. India is a great Empire. Her Viceroy has to cope with problems of statesmanship, as great and complicated as confront any statesman in any country in the world. Men do not serve their apprenticeship to such a tremendous position in the smaller provinces of Australia or the London County Council. Lord Chelmsford may prove to be the greatest Viceroy that India has ever had, as no man has failed until he has been tried. But let it be said at once that there is nothing, absolutely nothing, so far as his public record, or anything else that is known about him, goes, to justify his appointment. The announcement comes as a grave and bitter disappointment after the high expectations that had been formed and excited by the new feeling for India that was supposed to have been established in Great Britain.

So much for the personality of the new Viceroy from one aspect. There is another and a very important one, which those who hope for reform will regard with added misgiving. We are told in some quarters that Lord Chelmsford is no politician. We do not know what justification there is for this statement. Very few Englishmen can lay claim to such a description, especially those belonging to great families. They are usually, as a great satirist once sang in a well-known lyric, born into politics. And they are brought up in a political atmosphere in which they imbibe all the traditions and principles to say nothing of the prejudices, of one party or the other. Lord Chelmsford was born a Tory. The tradition of his family is Tory. His uncle, the first Baron, was a Tory Lord Chancellor. Lord Chelmsford decribes himself in books of reference as a Conservative and his "useful work" on the London County Council has been performed as a member of the municipal party which is associated with the Conservative party. It has merely happened that two prolonged absences from England, and possibly, a lack of political ability during his presence in England, have prevented him from taking any prominent part in politics. But he is a member of a political party, the declared policy of whose leaders is, we will not say opposed to all reform and progress as it is understood by the educated community in this country palpitating for reform and progress, but is largely opposed to the policy of the Government of which Mr. Asquith has been the head for the last six years. That, after all, is a cause for apprehension, which will not be allayed by the assurance that Lord Chelmsford is no politican, until he has proved by his acts that he means to continue along the lines of progress and to achieve the satisfying of the lately stimulated aspirations of this country. For the present we are faced with the all-important fact that we have a Unionist Secretary of State and we are to have a Unionist Viceroy. The Chamberlain *règime* at Whitehall, in spite of its short life and the fact that we are living in days when controversial questions are supposed to be avoided, has created apprehension, irritation and suspicion. The prospect of a Tory combination between Whitehall and Simla and Delhi will create consternation. It may prove to be ill-founded. But the time is ill-chosen for making experiments on the feelings of the people of India.

INDIAN RIGHTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

On Saturday we drew attention to the latest instance of the arbitrary and even tyrannical manner in which the Transvaal Immigration Officer treats the Indian community. The information received through the latest number of "Indian Opinion" shows, however, that the humiliating demand for the photographs of the wives of Indian immigrants was not the last shaft in that official's armoury. It will be remembered that in August, 1914, a question arose as to the position of Indians who were declared by the Immigrants' Appeal Board to be non-prohibited immigrants, and yet who were, for technical reasons, unable to secure registration. The then Immigration Officer required that such persons should take out Visiting Passes to be extended from time to time,—a method which was cumbersome, undesirable and unnecessary. For, as the people concerned were not prohibited immigrants, obviously there could be no obligation on them to hold Visiting Passes, which, after all, were intended only for those who were not lawfully resident. Moreover, they involved, in addition to a fee of £1, the deposit, for an indefinite period, of £10,—a large sum for the majority of those who might be asked to take them out. Correspondence then passed between the Department of the Interior and Mr. Polak, who cited the case of a boy of about 17 years who was required by the Immigration Officer to obtain a Temporary Permit and to deposit £10,—though he had not £10 to bless himself with and though, having been declared by the Immigration Appeal Board to be a non-prohibited immigrant, he could not be expelled from the Transvaal, even if he did not obtain a Registration Certificate. Mr. Polak, therefore, suggested that the Transvaal Immigration Officer should be instructed to issue temporary permits to such persons without requiring any deposit therein. It is satisfactory to observe that the Department of the Interior, not only gave the matter its careful consideration, but forthwith issued instructions on the lines suggested.

The bearing of this just decision will be understood with reference to the latest arbitrary action of the Transvaal Immigration Officer. It appears, says "Indian Opinion," that, although the Immigrants' Appeal Board had decided in certain cases of minor appellants, that the boys are really the sons of the fathers who claim them, Mr. Cousins, the Acting Principal Immigration Officer, is of opinion that the "Board does not know its business." He has, therefore, threatened, not only to refuse registration to such minors, but when they reach the age of 16 years, to deport them under the Registration Act of 1908. This officer, from the brief record of his career, appears to be a person who will not hesitate to carry out his threat. But it happens that there is a fly in the ointment; for he seems to be ignorant of the correspondence that passed between Mr. Polak and the Department of the Interior,—and of its result. In the face of all this, it wil be interesting to see whether after all he will proceed to execute his threat. But whether he does so or not, it is evident from the facts we have disclosed on this and several other occasions that the authorities in the Transvaal should immediately take such steps as will bring the long list of the present Immigration Officer's blunders to an end once for all. They owe this as much to the dignity of their own laws and the integrity of their administration as to Indian rights and the demands of the new spirit of amity and unity among all the members of the British Empire which the war is supposed to have created.

As for the people of this country, their duty is clear. And it is, not to let the Resolution, passed at the last session of the Indian National Congress, remain a mere pions Resolution. That Resolution expressed the regret of the Congress that the existing laws affecting Indians in South Africa and other Colonies, in spite of the liberal and imperialistic declarations of the Colonial statesmen, have not been justly and equitably administered. In this connection it is instructive to recall the words uttered by Mr. Gandhi in moving the Resolution:—

Lord Hardinge, only a few months ago, made a fervent appeal to Indian publicists and to Indian public statesmen for helping him to an honourable solution which will retain the dignity of India, and at the same time not be cause of any trouble to the self-governing Colonies. Lord Hardinge is still waiting for an anwer. That answer is not supplied by the Congress, nor can it be by the Congress; it is to be supplied by an association such as this Imperial Citizenship Association, the specialists, if I may so call them. The Congress has given them the lead, and it is for these associations to frame the details in which they will have to examine the rival claims and to offer to Lord Hardinge a solution which shall be saturated with details, a solution which will satisfy the Colonial Governments as well as the Indian people, and will not take away anything whatsoever from the just demands that this Resolution makes.

We do not know how far the gentle rebuke of Mr. Gandhi has had its desired effect, but we trust that the Imperial Citizenship Association, in consultation with other political bodies all over the country, will soon be in a position to formulate a scheme of settlement that will be acceptable to the people of this country and will also be compatible with the self-respect of their fellow-countrymen in South Africa and other Colonies.

INDIANS AND THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

During the course of the address, which he delivered on Saturday as President of the Sydenham College Students' Union, Sir Fazulbhoy laid his finger on one of the long-felt grievances of the country. It is a common, though a very reprehensible state of things, that, though more than 90 per cent of the capital invested in the Indian railways belongs to the Government of India, the sons of the soil are excluded from almost all the higher services on the railways. A principal cause of this is the absence of any facilities for the proper training of Indian students. Sir Fazulbhoy, therefore, did not put the case too strongly when he said:

"While recognising the efforts made by the Government to impart knowledge in certain branches of engineering through colleges at Poona, Roorkee and Shibpur, I am continually amazed at the absence of colleges for marine and railway engineering. This absence is made all the more conspicuous by the fact that the rail-borne trade of India is growing by leaps and bounds,—and along with it the net earnings of the railways,—and feeder lines are being opened in numbers."

While the ever increasing demand for engineering skill is undeniable, the supply is obtained from foreign countries,—at a needlessly heavy cost,—and no effort is made to develop and enlist indigenous skill. Colleges of railway and marine engineering once started cannot but succeed,—if Government throws open the best posts in these two departments for the best products of these colleges. In fact there cannot be too many colleges in this country, whether for railway and marine engineering or for any other branch of technical training. But apart from this, Sir Fazulbhoy made an eminently practical suggestion, that an experiment should be made by opening classes of railway and marine engineering in the existing colleges. The suggestion is a modest one and does not completely meet the legitimate demand of the people of the country, but we hope it will be immediately acted upon by Government.

Notes of the Day.

The Kaiser.

The best confirmation that we could have that there is something really serious the matter with the Kaiser is provided by a wireless message sent by the Imperial Chancellor to America, announcing that his Majesty has never been confined to his bed and will shortly resume his activities. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg generally contradicts that which is true and asserts that which is not. We may continue, therefore, to receive the other reports as to what really has happened to his Imperial master with the interest that attaches to a mystery, in whose existence we have not ceased to believe. The latest of these reports comes from ecclesiastical sources and announces that the Kaiser has undergone a dangerous operation and will not be out of danger for ten days. It seems likely enough that this is somewhere near the truth, since his Imperial Majesty has been obliged, at a most critical epoch in the history of his country, to deny himself the pleasure of making one of those flambuoyant speeches to his Diet in which he so greatly revels. The speech instead was made by the Chancellor, who had to tell the members some unpalatable truths as to the extent of the taxation that will have to be borne to pay for the continuance of the war. The Kaiser has had to content himself with a birthday proclamation, which is nearer to the bitter truth than might have been expected. "The arduous struggle for existence is not yet ended."

General Huerta Dead.

The United States are taking active measures in Mexico at last, but, curiously enough, they are no longer supporting the murderous revolutionaries under General Villa. The whole trouble in Mexico during the past two years arose from the fact that President Wilson believed Huerta to be the assassin of Madero and foolishly sided with those who were against him, whereas in reality Huerta was the one man who could have saved his country from bloodshed and rebellion. A correspondent recently interviewed two prominent gentlemen, who were personal friends of the Mexican leaders, and each declared emphatically that President Wilson was advised by American dollar-worshippers who saw in an opposition to Huerta the chance of making a great deal of money. President Wilson himself had never been to Mexico, and knew nothing of the people. Had he been acquainted with them he would never have ordered Huerta to do certain things, for the real Mexican may be led but he cannot be driven.

The One Strong Man.

The pure Indian, our correspondent was told, is a better man to deal with than the half-caste, and Huerta was the former. Since the beginning of the present trouble, in January, 1914, it has been generally realised that Huerta was the only strong man worthy of consideration in the whole of Mexico. It was his sole aim to bring prosperity back to his country, and, given a free hand, he would have done this. As it is, the arch-murderer Villa has been marching up and down Mexico with his brigands for two years, carrying destruction everywhere. His bands could make more money out of plunder than by honest work and, with the applause of President Wilson to support them, the land is in a worse state of turmoil than ever it was. As usual the United States are moving too late. They are shooting as many of Villa's confederates as they can lay their hands on. But, when all these brigands are rounded up, what is to happen? Huerta, who was quite capable of doing this long ago, is dead. Huerta could have concluded the work by settling his country peaceably. But all Mexicans hate Americans, and it is not in human nature for the latter to restore peace in these circumstances. Unless another Huerta can be found,—and recognised,—there is still nothing but warfare in store for Mexico for many years to come.

Largest School in the Empire.

The Silver Jubilee of the Bombay New High School, which was celebrated yesterday with great enthusiasm by its pupils, past and present, marks an important epoch in the history of education in this country. The school was brought into existence a quarter of a century ago with 900 pupils on the roll, and at present the number of its scholars is no less than 2,300. It is, probably, the largest school in the British Empire and certainly so in this country. It has sent out no less than 1,800 matriculates since its foundation. But mere figures would not give an adequate idea of its contribution to the cause of education in this country and it proves what excellent results can be achieved by private enterprise in the field of education. The Principals, Messrs. J. D. Bharda and K. B. Marzban, have given the best years of their life to the cause of education and it is to be hoped that they will live long enough to witness the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of their school.

The Need for Scientific Education.

The inability of the layman to realise the full extent of the benefits and secreti of the work which scientists all over the world perform for the good of humanity, was very happily expressed by Sir James Meston in the speech he made in welcoming the delegates to the Third Indian Science Congress at Lucknow. "To those of us," he said, "who, like myself, date from the old bad days of education when a Greek aorist was of greater value than all the marvels of nature, it is not given to do more than penetrate the outer courts of the tabernacle, to do more than to gaze with the admiration and envy of ignorance upon the worshippers within." If the many months of the war have proved how science can become the handmaid of all forces of human destruction, it has also been proved how it can as effectively be enlisted on the side of humanity. But, apart from that, what needs to be emphasized is the supreme importance of adequate scientific advice and assistance in problems which face us in India from day to day. As Sir James Meston said, we want this advice most insistently on all the great questions of industrial advance, of public health, of increasing the agricultural productivity of our land. The greatest service which the Indian Science Congress can therefore do is to mobilise all scientific forces for the better realisation of all these objects. But it is obvious that as long as the state of scientific education and research remains in India as it is at present, it will be idle to expect any such satisfactory result.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH RETREAT ON THE TIGRIS.

ENEMY ACTIVITY IN MACEDONIA.

ITALY'S HELP FOR SERBIA.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL LOSS.

The Turks who after the battle of Sheikh Saad, retired to a position astride the Tigris, 25 miles south of Kut-el-Amara, being attacked by the British, are retiring. They are being closely pursued by the British.

The Russians in Persia have occupied Kavanagar on the road to Kermanshah.

A French submarine sank an Austrian cruiser in the neighbourhood of Cattaro.

The detailed accounts of the fighting off Durazzo on Dec. 29, confirm the loss already reported from several sources of another enemy ship besides the Lika and Triglav.

There is considerable activity of the enemy on the Greek Frontier.

A Rome telegram says that the object of the sudden return of the King is stated to be the taking of measures to aid Montenegro and Serbia.

The Russo-Roumanian Frontier is said to have been closed and big movements of Russian troops are continuing. It is believed that a real offensive is about to begin.

It is learned from a German source that the Kaiser was operated on on Thursday and that the operation was successful, but the Kaiser will not be out of danger for a week.

At the opening of the Prussian Diet, in absence of the Kaiser, Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg made some remarkable admission regarding shortage in foodstuffs and after a bombastic review of Germany's achievements, announced increases in taxation and some electoral reforms.

It is stated that the contents of the correspondence seized at Falmouth in possession of the recalled German Attachè Papen, reveal astounding German intrigues in the States.

The Ford Peace Expedition has left the Hague for home.

FORD PEACE PILGRIMS.

RETURNING TO AMERICA.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 15.

The Ford Peace Expedition has left for Rotterdam and home.

TURKS FLEEING BACK IN MESOPOTAMIA.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER SUBMARINED.

TURKS RETIRING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BRITISH CLOSELY PRESSING.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES AT SHEIKH SAAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

A press communiqué states:—

After their defeat on the 8th January the Turkish forces opposing General Alymer retired to a position astride the Tigris at Orah, 25 miles down the stream from Kut-al-Amarah. General Aylmer attacked this position on the 13th. Heavy fighting took place till nightfall on that day. During the night of the 13th and 14th the enemy began to retire. They are being closely pressed on the east and north by the British forces.

The following message dated the 14th January has been received from an eye-witness in Mesopotamia:—

The Turkish prisoners taken at Shiekh Saad amount to 600. Representatives of four different regiments state their companies lost fifty per cent., including a large number of deserters.

Two of the divisions opposed to us have been practically exterminated and reconstituted since the beginning of the war.

The enemy's strength on the 7th included mounted Arab irregulars numbering several thousands and German officers were reported with the force.

A large part of their equipment including water bottles and entrenching tools was German.

Nuruddin was in command at Sheikh Saad and Von Der Golt has been at Kut on inspection.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN PERSIA

KAVANAGAR OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 15.

A communiqué states that the Russians have occupied Kavangar on the road to Kermanshah.

FIGHTING IN THE CAUCASUS

TURKS DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The Turks who were endeavouring to fortify positions on the river Arkhave, in the Caucasus, have been dispersed.

There have been encounters with strong Kurdish forces in the region of Ardjische.

BIG MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Jan. 15.

A message from Budapest says that the Russo-Rumanian frontier is closed and reports from the Rumanian frontier state that big movements of Russian troops are continuing.

It is believed that a real offensive is about to begin.

RENEWED SEVER OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

An Austrian communiqué admits the renewed severe Russian offensive in Bessarabia.

VIGOR US FIGHTING IN BUKOVINA,

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Austrians and the Rumanians state that the Russians after some days' lull have vigorously resumed fighting in Bukovina.

OUR VALIANT RUSSIAN ALLIES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.

In a New Year message Mr. Lloyd George sends his warmest greetings to our valiant Allies.

He adds, "The time is soon coming when on both fronts we shall face the enemy on conditions of complete equality as regards munitions, and with a numerical advantage on our side."

WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

ENEMY'S TRENCHES HEAVILY BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

A British communiqué says the enemy's trenches at Givenchy were heavily bombarded and parapets considerably damaged.

The artillery was active on both sides about Kemmel and Hill 60.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

General Haig reports that except for reciprocal bombardments at Maricourt, Givenchy, Hill 63 and Hollebeke there has been only the usual artillery activity along the line.

EFFECTIVE FRENCH ARTILLERY.

GERMAN TROOPS AT MESNIL HILL DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 14.

A communiqué says there is nothing important to report except the dispersal by the French artillery of the German troops at the Mesnil hill.

SUCCESSFUL MINING.

PARIS, Jan. 15.

A communiqué says:—

A revictualling convoy was dispersed east of Vailly.

There was some successful mining south-east of Berry-au-Bac.

Heavy artillery destroyed a blockhouse in the Forges region.

FRENCH GUNS DISPERSE A CONVOY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 15.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—The night was calm.

French artillery dispersed enemy working parties in Champagne and bombarded a convoy.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 16.

Last night's communiqué said that there was nothing to report in the west except for fairly lively artillery actions in Champagne, Argonne and Woevre.

NAVAL OPERATIONS OFF BELGIUM.

IMPORTANT RESULTS OBTAINED.

ADMIRAL BACON'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

A dispatch by Admiral Bacon is published dealing with the Belgian coast operations.

The report indicates that eighty vessels were employed. The extreme accuracy of the fire at necessarily long ranges fully justified the novel methods employed. The results of fourteen attacks were the sinking of a torpedo boat, two submarines and a larger dredger, the total destruction of three and the damaging of a fourth military factory, extensive damage to the Zeebrugge docks, the destruction of thirteen guns of considerable calibre, two ammunition depots, several military storehouses and observation signalling posts and the inflicting of a considerable number of casualties.

Our casualties were 34 killed and 24 wounded. We lost three crafts which had formerly been employed for civil purposes.

THE NEW VICEROY.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

(This photograph was taken 10 years ago.)

FOUR GERMAN AEROPLANES SHOT DOWN.

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A German official message stated that our four aeroplanes were shot down. Three in aerial fights and one by an antiaircraft gun. Six officers were killed and two wounded.

DENOUNCER OF MISS CAVELL FOUND DEAD,

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The spy who denounced Miss Cavell has been found dead with two revolver bullets in his head.

ENEMY TRADERS IN BRITAIN,

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED THIS WEEK.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

A Bill dealing with the enemy companies and firms trading in Britain will be introduced in the Commons next week.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

SYDNEY, Jan. 15.

The Government estimates that forty-million bushels of wheat will be available for export.

MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN

ENENY'S IMPENDING OFFENSIVE.

IMPORTANT CONCENTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Jan. 15.

Reuter's representative at Headquarters, says that rumour has been very busy regarding the impending offensive, the pro-German organs actually fixing the date.

To-day the facts are that there is considerable enemy activity, aviators reporting, an important concentration at Doiran, Ghevgheli, Kuprulu and Uskub and the accumulation of ammunition.

The dry weather is favourable to the enemy for repairing the roads but it is doubtful if they would stand heavy artillery.

The Turks and Germans are arriving at Xanthi on the Dedeagatch line. There are air duels daily but the enemy keeps clear of the allied mounted patrols which are constantly circulating along the frontier.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION AT MONASTIR.

TO ATTACK ALBANIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Jan. 15.

A Salonika telegram says that travellers from Monastir report that 50,000 Germans are massed there. The German officers state that this army in co-operation with the Austrians from Montenegro will undertake the conquest of Albania and after that join in an attack on Salonika.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT'S ACTIVITY

A GREEK SOLDIER KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 16.

A communiqué says:—

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Janes, north-west of Kukus and Doganizi killing a Greek soldier and wounding several.

MORE BRIDGES BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Jan. 15.

The French have blown up more bridges across the Struma.

(Continued from column 6.)

has already won distinction in the self-governing Dominions. Lord Chelmsford will be spared the grave anxieties of several of his predecessors. The hostility of Germany and the German-led Turk are the only external menace to the security of India and it is still a far cry from Kutelamara and Kermanshah. There is no need to apprehend that Sir Percy Lake in Mesopotamia and the Russians in Persia will allow the enemy to get nearer.

THE "DAILY GRAPHIC".

The "Daily Graphic" says:—Few Viceroys have better served England and India than Lord Hardinge. Nothing has so endeared him to the people as his defence of the Indians in South Africa which once seemed likely to provoke a conflict but public opinion has since rallied to the view that an honourable and adequate place must be found for Indian representatives in the Councils of the Empire.

Leaving India now is indeed a triumph for Lord Hardinge and may be some consolation in his sad domestic losses.

His successor has won distinction in New South Wales. In Lord Chelmsford India will possess a Viceroy of sterling character and proved capacity capable of carrying on the best British traditions of British rule.

THE "PIONEER'S" VIEWS.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 16.

Commenting on Lord Chelmsford's appointment as the next Viceroy, the "Pioneer" says: "The announcement will come as a surprise to a large number of people. Lord Chelmsford will come out to India as a man by no means untrained in the higher duties of administration. His record as a Governor in Australia was an excellent one. Australia, it is true, is not India, nor are the responsibilities of the Governor-General of the two countries in any sense identical, but Lord Chelmsford's record in Australia is such as to afford a guarantee that he possesses the qualities which his Majesty's principal representative in this country requires to be endowed. He has never been a politician but that, so far as India at least is concerned, is not a drawback. It is not a politician that India needs or will need in the future. Politics and impatient idealism we can well do without. What the country wants now as ever, is sound administration marked by sympathy for all just claims and commonsense in meeting them. If Lord Chelmsford's past career is any guide to what his rule in this country is likely to be, India will have no reason to regret his selection as her Viceroy."

NEW VICEROY

LORD CHELMSFORD.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

EX-GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

A communiqué states:—His Majesty the King-Emperor on the recommendation of the Prime Minister has been pleased to appoint Frederick John Napier Thesiger Baron Chelmsford, G.C.M.G., as Viceroy and Governor-General of India in succession to his Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., etc.

No official information is yet available regarding Lord Chelmsford's personal staff. But it is understood that Mr. J. L. Maffey, I.C.S., will succeed Sir James Duboulay as Private Secretary, and Major John Mackenzie will stay on for six months as controller of the Viceregal household.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

It is officially announced that Lord Chelmsford has been appointed Viceroy of India.

Lord Chelmsford was born in 1868. He was Governor of New South Wales from 1909 to 1914. He is a Conservative, and a Unionist in politics. He is the third Baron of his line, the first Lord Chelmsford (the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Thesiger) having been Lord High Chancellor in 1858-9. Lord Chelmsford is the son of the second Baron (brother of the first) and Ada Fanny, eldest daughter of Major-General Heath of the Bombay Army.

He was educated at Winchester and Magdalen College, Oxford, is a B.A., and took a first-class in law. He became a Fellow of All Souls in 1892. He was a Member of the London School Board from 1900-1904; of the London County Council 1894-95 and Governor of Queensland from 1905 to 1909. He is a Captain in the 4th Battalion Dorset Regiment. He succeeded his father who, was a General in the Army and who served in the Crimea, India and Kaffraria, in 1905.

Lord Chelmsford, who has been staying at Government House, Bombay, for the past few days left for England by yesterday's mail and will return in March next to relieve Lord Hardinge.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

"THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Chelmsford, "The Times" says that he will be accepted with general satisfaction. An acute constitutional crisis in Queensland found him possessing courage and knowledge and his term in New South Wales was reckoned the most successful in recent years. Since his return he has devoted useful work to the London County Council and has been serving in the Territorials, since the outbreak of the war. Such record sufficiently reveals the man whose life has been full and many-sided. Lord Chelmsford has proved a valuable public servant endowed with sound judgment, determination and keen sense of duty. He has had the advantage of acquiring from another angle, knowledge of the Imperial problems which will not be his least valuable qualification as a Viceroy in the difficult times lying ahead. It would be difficult to make a wiser choice.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

The "Daily News" says:—Lord Chelmsford has done good work in Australia and possesses many qualifications making for success in the very difficult office but his task will not be easy. Lord Hardinge has proved the greatest Viceroy of our time and his very success must make his successor's task hard even in the quietest times.

THE "STANDARD."

Reviewing the situation in India, the "Standard" writes:—Happily the general and fervent loyalty of all classes encourages the belief that no new and unforeseen anxieties await the new Viceroy who

(Continued in column 5.)

SITUATION IN MONTENEGRO.

REVIEWED BY ITALIAN MINISTER.

DIFFICULTIES AND MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

BOLOGNA, Jan. 15.

The first official reference to recent events in Montenegro was made here in a speech by the Italian Cabinet Minister Signor Barzilai, who said that to have Mount Lovtchen would have meant saving Montenegro, which was a huge task requiring two or three hundred thousand troops and an effort six times greater than was necessary to convey the same forces on Home territory.

STRENGTH OF CATTARO HARBOUR

He mentioned that the overrating of the importance of Mount Lovtchen was due to foreign influences. Cattaro was a first class natural harbour, capable of accommodating the whole Austrian Fleet despite a possible menace from the top of Mount Lovtchen, although the barracks at Cattaro were visible from Mount Lovtchen, adequate guns could not be brought up the mountain owing to lack of roads.

SUCCESS INEVITABLE FOR ALLIES.

Signor Barzilai concluded:—The inevitable success of the Allies will nullify the recent bold strokes by our enemies, which have been accomplished in view of their need of hastening peace. The enemies can no longer count on inadequate co-ordination of the Allies' material and moral efforts.

AN OPPORTUNE SPEECH

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Jan. 16.

The Italian press welcomes Signor Barziali's speech as most opportune and says it is wrong to ascribe responsibility for the fall of Lovtchen to Italy. Montenegro's position was the inevitable consequence of the Balkan situation. The Press emphasises the difficulties of revictualling Serbia and Montenegro. Italy landed 4,500 tons, of food at Durazzo and San Giovanni di Medua much of which lay rotting owing to the impossibility of transporting it to the interior.

ITALY AND BALKANS.

MEASURES OF HELP CONTEMPLATED.

PARIS, Jan. 15.

A Rome telegram says that the object of the sudden return of the King is stated to be the taking of measures to aid Montenegro and Serbia.

DETAILS OF FIGHTING OFF DURAZZO.

LOSS OF ANOTHER ENEMY SHIP REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 15.

The detailed accounts of the fighting off Durazzo on December 29th confirm the loss already reported from several sources of another enemy ship besides the Lika and the Triglav.

LANDING AT CORFU.

INHABITANTS FRIENDLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Jan. 16.

A communiqué describes the landing at Corfu.

The Greek authorities were warned at one in the morning of January 11th by the French Consul and merely made a formal verbal protest well-knowing that there was no question of occupation.

The first detachment landed at four, occupied the telegraph office and arrested two individuals reported by the Consul, one of whom was the head of the German espionage system.

The landing was completed by eleven and the soldiers were settled in the barracks and forts in the evening.

The inhabitants were friendly and became increasingly so when they were informed that a cargo of wheat was arriving.

AUSTRIAN CONSUL AT CORFU ARRESTED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The Athens correspondent of "The Times" says that the Austrian consul at Corfu has been arrested.

GERMAN BARBARISM IN SERBIA.

TOO REVOLTING TO DESCRIBE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

BUKHAREST, Jan. 15.

Russian prisoners employed in road-making in Serbia who have escaped, relate horrible accounts of their sufferings at the hands of the Germans whose treatment of Serbian women and girls is too revolting to describe.

OPENING OF PRUSSIAN DIET

THE KAISER ABSENT.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.

A feature of the opening of the Prussian Diet to-day was the absence of the Kaiser. Count Bethmann-Hollweg, delivering the opening speech, said the Kaiser had charged him to open the Diet in his name. The speech declared that it was the enemies who were responsible for the fact that peoples of Europe were still tearing themselves to pieces. He added that Providence was subjecting the German people to an iron test. Great things had been done, but great things were required.

ADDITIONAL TAXES

Then came a bombastic review of Germany's achievements as a prelude to the announcement of additional income-tax and other increases in taxation, which were accompanied by a vague reference to the possibility of some concession as regards popular representation in the legislature

A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT,

A significant passage said, "The entire manhood is capable of bearing arms to protect the State."

APPEAL FOR SUSTAINED SACRIFICE.

The conclusion of the speech appealed for sustained sacrifice and resolution, saying "what the enemies represent as compulsion is liberty based on order."

WHOLE SPEECH DESCRIBED AS UNSATISFYING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" is disappointed at the vagueness in the passage in the Speech from the Throne with reference to electoral reform and describes the whole speech as unsatisfying.

SHORTAGE OF FOODSTUFFS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.

Socialist Simons in the Reichstag attributed the shortage of foodstuffs to the wrong measures taken by the Government. He said the diminution of bread ration was a serious disappointment to the working classes and the increase in price of potatoes was a catastrophe.

FINANCE MINISTER'S ADMISSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.

In the Prussian Diet, Dr. Lenz, Finance Minister, asking authorisation for the issue of a hundred and fifty millions sterling exchequer bonds, declared it was false to say that Germany was unable to bear the burden of war longer. He admitted the scarcity of foodstuffs and higher prices of milk, butter and fat, but the highest point had already been reached. He announced the huge increases in individual and company income-taxes.

EXPULSION OF A SOCIALIST MEMBER

The German Socialist party has expelled Herr Liebknecht owing to what they describe as his gross offences against his duties as a member.

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY PROCLAMATION.

WHOLE STRENGTH MUST BE CONCENTRATED.

AMSTERDAM Jan. 15.

The Kaiser in a proclamation to the people says:—

For the second time I shall celebrate my birthday amid the clash of arms.

Despite the heroic deeds and glorious successes of the German and allied forces the arduous struggle for existence which envy forced upon us is not yet ended.

The whole strength of the German people at the front and at home must be concentrated on final victory and peace which will safeguard the Empire from hostile attacks.

The Emperor desires that the celebrations shall be confined to a silent prayer and charitable contributions to heal the scars of war.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

NEVER CONFINED TO BED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg has sent a wireless message to the American papers stating that the Kaiser has never been confined to bed and will soon resume his activities.

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

According to the Berliner Tageblatt the Kaiser is suffering from a harmless carbuncular boil which does not prevent him from walking out.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN AMERICA.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

PAPEN'S PAPERS SEIZED AT FALMOUTH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Jan 15.

A dispatch to the Associated Press of America outlining the contents of the correspondence seized at Falmouth in possession of the recalled German attache Papen makes astounding revelations of intrigue.

The documents show that Papen made frequent payments to persons charged with responsibility for explosions in munition works and bridges in America.

His cheque book counterfoils, passbooks and letters to bankers contain a number of items showing payments to various persons who figure prominently in the activities of the German agents in America.

Count Bernstorff made several large payments to Papen and the entries show that Papen paid 700 dollars to a man convicted of blowing up the Maine bridge while Papen sent 500 dollars to the Consulate at Seattle a fortnight before the explosion on May 30th.

Among the letters is one from the notorious Bernhardi in which he plaintively remarks that the British and French press has insulted him incredibly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

The publication of the cabled summaries of the Papen documents is arousing the deepest interest in Government circles.

Count Bernstorff exclaimed petulantly:—"I don't believe it," when the records of Papen's expenditure were called to his attention. The German officials made an attempt to explain the matter away by saying that Papen was responsible for expenditure solely of the War Office.

CONSPIRACY TO SHIP RUBBER

TRIAL OF FIVE GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

The Federal Grand Jury has indicated Webber, a relative of an official of the Deutsche Bank, and four other Germans for conspiring to ship rubber to Germany in violation of the customs laws.

PLOT TO EMBROIL BRITAIN, AND U. S

FICTITIOUS LETTERS TO AMERICANS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Sir Spring Rice, British Ambassador, has revealed to Mr. Lansing a plot to embroil Britain and the United States. Numerous letters from fictitious addresses in Toronto, signed by an alleged British colonel, have been posted to the United States urging Americans to enlist in the British Army.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER SUNK

FRENCH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOITS IN THE ADRIATIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 15.

A communiqué says the French submarine Foucault sank an Austrian cruiser of the Novara type in the neighbourhood of Cattaro.

The Novara and her sister cruisers displace 2,384 tons each. Their speed is 27 knots. The armament consists of seven 3.9 in., two 3 pr. and one machine-guns.

SINKING OF THE PERSIA.

AUSTRIA'S NAIVE SUGGETION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

Austria has informed America that she has received reports of all her submarines in the Mediterranean. None was near the Persia when she was sunk. Austria suggests that the sinking of the Persia was due to a mine or an internal explosion.

PIRATES' NEW POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Temps" suggests that the Teutons' future plan is that submarines should not appear on the surface. The new promises with respect to attempts on the lives of non-combatants will be broken and disavowals will follow. The paper asks why unless this is contemplated special marks of the Golconda's identity are considered necessary.

OPERATION ON THE KAISER

NOT YET OUT OF DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 16.

In the ecclesiastical quarters it is learned from a German source that the Kaiser was operated on Thursday and that the operation was successful but the Kaiser will not be out of danger for a week.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

READJUSTMENT OF RELATIONS AFTER WAR.

LORD ISLINGTON'S HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Speaking at a luncheon to Sir George Reid at the National Liberal Club, Lord Islington said he hoped that in course of the year a conference of Dominion Premiers would be held with a view to deciding the Empire's industrial, economic and defensive problems, and that the conference would find it feasible and agreeable to open its doors to India, which had contributed her full share in the great Imperial ordeal and whose interests in future would be so interwoven with those of other parts of the Empire that no Imperial Conference would be complete which did not include India. (Cheers.)

SHOULD NEVER BE SUBJECT OF PARTY CONFLICT.

After the war there must be a re-adjustment of inter-Imperial relations, which must never be subject of party conflict. After the magnificent loyalty of our fellow-subjects in India we must be more anxious than ever to assist the development of that part of the Empire as well as every other part as rapidly as possible.

EXPORT OF BONES FROM INDIA.

SIR T. HOLLAND ON TREMENDOUS LOSS OF PHOSPHATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

In an article in the "Indiaman" Sir Thomas Holland states that the export of bones causes a serious annual loss to India, which is deficient in supplies of mineral phosphate. The bones exported represent the annual removal of 22,000 tons of phosphoric acid, while the grain exported represents a loss of 25,000 tons, but while the bones are worth half-million pounds the grain is worth forty millions.

TORPEDOING OF THE CLAN MACFARLANE.

GRAPHIC STORY OF CREW'S SUFFERING

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MALTA, Jan. 14.

The experiences of the crew of the Clan Macfarlane, which was travelling to Bombay, were terrible. The ship left Malta on December 28th and was torpedoed without warning on the 30th in a heavy sea. The crew who numbered 74 all took to boats. The submarine, which so far had not been seen, rose to the surface and asked Captain Swanston the nationality and the name of the steamer, its tonnage, cargo and destination. He hastened the sinking of the steamer by gunfire. The submarine then disappeared. All the six boats were tied together, and so remained for three days battling with the mountainous sea, the rations consisting only of half a biscuit and half a dipper of water twice daily. On January 2nd, owing to a heavy sea, two boats parted and were not seen again.

LATER.

The men were at first cheerful but exposure and hardship told on the Lascars. On January 4th the captain's boat in which two men had already died broke loose and drifted away. The remaining boats were half filled with water and the occupants half dead from exposure and starvation, drifted helplessly three more long days and nights. The sea never abated and one after another eleven more Lascars died. The survivors, numbering only twenty-four were in a state of utter collapse when they were picked up on January 7th after eight days' misery and agony.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

25 PERSONS PERISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The Spanish steamer Bayo has been sunk by a mine near Larochelle.

Twenty-five persons were drowned and one was saved.

A DUTCH STEAMER SUNK.

STRIKES A MINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The Dutch steamer Maashaven has struck a mine. Twenty-two of the crew were saved. The captain was found dead.

STRAINED TURCO-GERMAN RELATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Further reports are current of strained Bulgar-German and Turco-German relations. It is stated that Turkey does not want the Bulgarians and the Germans to reach Salonika.

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

AMERICANS CAPTURE VILLA'S CHIEFTAINS.

GENERAL ALMEIDA SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The State Department announces that the Americans have captured General Rodriguez, second to Villa in command of the Mexican revolutionaries, who is said to have murdered Peter Keane, a British subject. Orders have been given for his execution.

General Almeida and several other Villa chieftains have also been captured. Almeida was shot immediately.

MEXICANS BEING ROUNDED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ELPASO, Jan. 14.

Martial law has been declared and police and American soldiers and civilians are rounding up the Mexicans with the object of evicting them from the city.

There have been numerous fights and many persons have been taken to hospital.

U. S NOT TO INTERVENE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

The Cabinet has decided not to intervene in Mexico relying on General Carranza to punish the murderers.

LABOUR AND COMPULSION BILL.

WORKERS IN A FALSE POSITION.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

There is a general belief in political circles that the workers have been placed in a false position by card votes and that the great bulk of Labour is thoroughly patriotic and favourable to National Service.

Consequently the Labour leaders who support the Compulsion Bill, are working strenuously to disperse any clouds of doubt and suspicion. Thus it is hoped that national unity will secure complete triumph.

MINERS' MAJORITY AGAINST THE BILL

It is officially announced that the Miners' Federation returned an overwhelming majority against the Compulsion Bill. It was decided to call a further meeting to consider the future action in event of the Bill passing.

A later message says the vote was 653,190 against, 30,100 for, and 25,940 neutral.

MR. ASQUITH'S ASSURANCE TO LABOUR MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Mr. Asquith had ninety minutes' conference with the Labour representatives. The discussion was taken up chiefly with the possible use of the Bill against Trade Unionists. Mr. Asquith gave the fullest assurances that such use of the Bill would be entirely against the intentions of Government and offered favourably to consider any safeguards proposed.

MILE-END BYE-ELECTION

"LIGHTS UP" USED AS ELECTION CRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

In the Mile End, 'Lights Up' has been raised as the election cry on behalf of Mr. Pemberton Billing, who advocates an adequate aeroplane guard for London.

Two of the latest accidents in the darkened streets have occurred to a judge and a member of the House of Commons.

PORTSMOUTH BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Admiral Meux has been returned unopposed for Portsmouth.

A vacancy was created in the representation of Portsmouth by the elevation of Lord Charles Beresford to the peerage. Admiral Meux,—better known as Sir Hedworth Lambton,—was until recently Naval Commander-in-Chief t Portsmouth.

BARALONG AFFAIR.

GERMANY'S THREADBARE CONTENTIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.

The German reply in the Baralong case is a verbose argument which seeks to whitewash German submarines and ostentatiously protests against the "unheard of accusations against the German Army and Navy."

The reply repeats the threadbare contentions that the Arabic was sunk because the submarine thought that she was about to ram and proceeds to repeat the old starvation complaint, obviously intended for consumption abroad. It rejects the British proposal to submit the Baralong and other cases to a court of American naval officers, arguing that the accusations against German military men must be investigated by their own authorities. Nevertheless it declares that Britain has left unfulfilled the demand for investigation, thereby rendering itself responsible for the Baralong.

DEVASTATING FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

MANY TOWNS SUBMERGED.

LOSS OF LIVES AND GREAT DISTRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Considerable damage has been done in Holland in the island of Marken, and the neighbouring town of Monnikendam is submerged. Zwolle is also badly hit. Many cattle have been drowned but there has been no loss of life. The level of the Zuider Zee is very high.

A telegram from Rotterdam says that the tidal wave has partly wrecked the railway to Dordrecht, interrupting communication with South Holland.

BREAKING OF DYKES.

LATER.

The havoc of floods is greather than was at first supposed. The dykes along the Zuyder Zee have collapsed at several points and peasants and cattle are everywhere fleeing precipitately from the constantly rising waters. The dyke broke at several points in the Muiden district and before the inhabitants realised their peril the sea burst through gaps with such force as to wreck large portions of the road.

Reports coming in from the north of Holland indicate great distress. The parts affected include the island of Texel and the province of Groningen.

A gale also swept the Lower Elbe and the set is twenty feet above the normal.

The town of Stade has subsided and the dyke at Twielenfeth is severely damaged and is being feverishly repaired in the hope of preventing further damage.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

PEOPLE KNOCKED DOWN IN STREETS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The tidal wave in Holland coincided with a north-westerly gale and an abnormally high tide on the east coast especially at Yarmouth where the streets were flooded and a severe earthquake which lasted half a minute in the Midlands. It was accompanied by a loud noise and people were knocked down in the streets.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.

Sixteen persons of whom seven are children have been drowned on the island of Marken.

ITALIANS DISTROY ENEMY TRENCHES.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 16.

A communiqué reports general artillery engagements which were very violent on the Isonzo, especially northwest of Gorizia.

Our guns destroyed 400 metres of trenches on Monte San Michele.

A successful air raid east of the Isonzo bombarded the camps at Aissovizza, Cheapovano and Doruberg and the railway stations at Lougatica, Pravcina and Lubiana. The aircraft returned safely.

BELGIUM'S AGONY.

ITALIANS' PLEDGE TO CARDINAL MERCIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 15.

Cardinal Mercier has arrived here.

He received warm welcome cries of "Viva Mercier" and "Viva Belgia" being raised in the crowded streets.

All notable personages in Rome together with obscure citizens made a pilgrimage to the Belgian College where the Cardinal is staying and pledged themselves to contribute all means in their power to the restoration of Belgium.

His Eminence was touched by the demonstrations but refused to make a statement whereupon those assembled exclaimed:—"Facts speak eloquently enough."

GERMAN DIPLOMACY IN BALKANS.

SPECIAL ENVOY TO BE SENT.

ZURICH, Jan. 15.

The Milan "Secolo" says that the German Government intends sending the Duke of Mecklenburg on a special mission to assume the direction of all the Balkan Legations. The German Minister at Bukharest left a week ago and will not return.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Politicen's" Christiania correspondent says that the captain of the Norwegian steamer Bonheur reports that his steamer was torpedoed without warning. The incident has caused indignation as it followed the promise that warning would be given to commercial ships before they were attacked.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

EN ROUTE TO MESOPOTAMIA.

HIGHLANDERS OF EAST AND WEST

(By an Eye-Witness.)

The following has been passed by the Chief Censor at Army Headquarters in India for publication in this country:—

The Persian Gulf Off Rao,
December 30th, 1915.

It can be no secret to the alien enemy that for the last month transports conveying some units of the Indian Contingent have furrowed the sea. They are going back into the sun after a brief taste of a second winter in the west sufficient to remind them of the conditions they are leaving behind. Other hardships will be endured of a more familiar kind in a country that has many of the sights and smells of their own land and under a compensating sun. Their spirits are high, and the spell on boardship brings them a month of relative ease.

The British troops with the Indian contingent turn their backs on the monotony of Flanders and sail east again with a light heart. In a great liner, turned troopship, there are many of the comforts of civilisation and the prospects of fighting in the good old style with flanking movements and outposts and advanced guards has much to commend it.

A Punjabee Mussalman put the case for Mesopotamia very succinctly:—

"In France," he said, "if one fights on the ground one is killed. The sahibs fight in the air and underground, and I have heard that it is the same at sea, where they fight in the air and under the water but in this country, I am told, war is carried on according to the old methods."

CAMARADERIE BETWEEN THE GURKHAS AND THE HIGHLANDERS.

Our transport at Marseilles lay beside another which was embarking a Gurkha regiment, and the Gurkhas and the Perthshires sat on the bulworks of the two ships fraternising in their quiet undemonstrative way. The "Gurk" acquires an almost island phlegm in these interchanges of courtesies. A Highlander brought out picture postcards and handed them round among the "Gurks" and I saw a havildar, give the Highlanders cigarettes, emptying his case. He disappeared, returned with it filled and emptied it again. Souvenirs were exchanged.

One hears a great deal about the tradition of camaraderie between the Gurkha and the Scot. The entente is no legend; and this war has borne it out. But the "Gurk" is not the only sepoy who has established easy relations with the Highland Brigade. There was another transport in the harbour carrying an Indian frontier regiment which had three companies of Pathans. The Pathan has as much in common with "Jork" or "Joke," to use the sepoy's sobriquet for the Scot, as is inherent in the product of any soil east of Suez.

THE PATHANS AND THE PERTHSHIRES.

In France there had grown up a kind of entente between the Perthshires and the frontier regiments which held the line alongside of them. It could not be otherwise with the fighting regiments of like traditions, who have advanced and retired together, held the same trenches and watched each other closely for months.

The Perthshires had been at Peshawar, some of them could speak Hindustani, and one or two Pushtu. Their scout sergeant Macnabb lost his rifle one night. He had stumbled with it into a ditch during a patrol and left it caked with mud outside his dugout when he turned in during the small hours. When he emerged it was gone, gathered in by the stretcher-bearers with the rifles of the dead and wounded, for Macnabb's dugout was beside a first aid station and his rifle looked as if it belonged to a man who needed first aid.

He had to make a reconnaissance. There was a rumour that the enemy had taken down the barbed wire in the trenches opposite and were going to attack. It was the scout sergeant's business to see. Luckily there was grass in no man's land knee-deep. But he wanted a rifle. He went to his friends, the Pathans.

"Hi! brothers," he called out, "Where is the Pathan who cannot lay his hands on a rifle? I am in need of a rifle."

It was of course a point of honour with the ——— rifles to deliver the goods. Mr. Ali, a young Afridi spark, glided off in the direction from which the scout sergeant had come. Macnabb had not to wait many minutes before he returned with a rifle.

A few minutes afterwards he was slipping down the communication trench when he heard an oath and an exclamation behind him.

"By ——— There were eight rifles against the wall ten minutes ago, and now there's only seven and nobody's been here."

It was the stretcher-bearer sergeant. Macnabb examined his rifle and found the regimental mark on the stock. He went on his way smiling.

When the Perthshires and the frontier regiment met at Port Said there were greetings, and reluctant farewells on the part of the Pathans who were being left behind.

"Why are they leaving us behind?" a Subadar asked Macnabb.

The scout sergeant suggested for want of something better to say that the Pathan might not care to make a target of his brother Turk, and co-religionist.

"Hi! sahib. We are soldiers. We don't bother about that. An enemy is an enemy. But tell me, sahib, what sort of city is Baghdad? A fine place, I believe."

"It is our accursed ill-luck that we shall not be present at its capture."

That is the normal spirit of the Moslem in the Indian Army. The Islami appeal of the Hun to the Indian, or trans-frontier Mahomedans who are fighting for us has met with but little response.

We left Port Said without regrets. "Is there anything that can strafe us in the canal?" A junior subaltern asked with intent to be humourous. Everybody smiled. Nevertheless the bridge was sand bagged, for the Turkish outposts lie a few miles beyond the sky line and our troops pray that Allah may make them bold. At the beginning of the war a night prowling Arab plumped a mine into the canal; it floated into the salt lake and blew up a small transport. To-day the camps of our own troops and the greetings of the Australians lend the only topical interest to this somewhat hackneyed passage.

The Highlander is perhaps the least demonstrative man in the British Army and the Perthshires the least demonstrative regiment of Highlanders. When the Australians on the banks of the canal cheered us as we passed there was not a man among them who would, or could, break the decent matter-of-fact silence that reigned on the ship. The sailors of a French cruiser at Suez lined their bulworks and gave us three British cheers. The long pause afterward left one with a disagreeable feeling in the pit of the stomach until an officer emerging from the companion gathered a knot of men together and just as our stern was passing clear of their bows, the compliment was acknowledged. One sees transports leaving crowded quays every day with never a sound or the wave of a hand. We are not a flag-wagging race.

As we threaded the canal every Australian greeted us with a "Who are you?"

"The Perthshires."

"Where do you come from?"

"France."

"Where are you going?" No answer.

"Where are you going?" "Don't know."

After many repititions a wag called out "Home"; another "Tipperary" but nobody gave it away to the rapscallion Arabs on the bank.

The Perthshires would rather have no decorations in the regiment than have a man receiving purses on civil platforms at home and unburdening his philosophy to the mob under the aegis of the Mayor. A regimental V. C. of the Perthshires got out at a wayside station in his native country in the dusk and was pursued by two lassies from whom he ran, but being tired and burdened by his pack he was overtaken. Not by the original hussies he swears but by the third or fourth relays. So only they wore him down. The whole countryside, he learnt, was coming to church to inspect him in the morning. Afterwards there was to be a kind of ovation.

He stayed at home.

At Aden a transport of Indian details gave us a cheer as they left the harbour. Their "Hip, Hip, Hooray" was lugubrious. Cheering in English fashion does not come naturally from them. Their battle cry is another thing. "Wah Guru-ji-ke fateh" of the Sikhs, or the "Allah-ka-nam, Allah-ka-nam, such hai" of the Mussalmans is inspiring when there is business afoot, and has a genuine ring in it as a mere wayside salutation.

CHRISTMAS EN ROUTE.

On Christmas night the pipers came into the mess. They had piped the regiment across many hot places in France, and escorted bombing parties down many a German trench. In one action four out of the eight were hit and two killed. They touch a chord deep down somewhere which no doubt has a proper scientific name. The eye of the piper which conceals his gladness, denying all rapture, is a key to the undemonstrative temper of the men who would rather die than throw up their bonnets and shout.

A subaltern of nineteen years and no Scot put the case for the pipes to me in his eloquent slang.

"Of course, I get cold feet sometimes like everyone else," he said, "but the pipes soon warn one. Macfarlane, the company piper, piped us across on the 25th, the regimental slogan, you know. By jove, it was top-side."

ENJOYING THE INTERLUDE.

The troops are enjoying this break after fourteen months in the trenches. They have their parades, of course, and physical drill, and all the accustomed stiffening of barrack discipline, which takes up a good half of the day. And for relaxation they box. Endless competitions. A ring on the bridge-deck apt by moonlight under the electric clusters; a kind of amphitheatre all round, khaki clad figures obscuring the poop and the promenade deck above, perched on the mast, ratlines, boats, derricks, thick as some roll call of migratory birds, and looking down in a disciplined silence, while two stripped to the waist, pommel each other till their faces are pulp. An unhandy lad takes three knock out blows plum on the jaw and ear and stands up to his man for three rounds without ever getting one of his own back. Another's breathing is choked by his own blood. There is as much blood spilt in a day as in a small battle.

It is an odd way of enjoying an interlude of peace. But strife is latent in the primitive deeps of us all, a fact which is only brought home to us once a week when the padre invokes upon our heads "the peace of God which passes all understanding." There is an underlying irony in that benediction now to the thinking man.

Seeing these men paired and penned and slipping about in their own gore, one realises the hardness, tenacity and good nature of the breed. One discovers the smouldering fires which omit no surface spark, coke fires mostly, banked up and inexhaustible. None of your superficial flames like the Arabs straw fire elan which splutter and quietly burn themselves out.

THE COMING "SCRAP."

It has been a full month from base to base, but there has been no slackening of fibre on the road. The process of the assimilation of the new drafts goes on. Since the Perthshires sailed from India at the beginning of the war they have had 1,500 killed and wounded. Two officers remain of the original battalion, both have been wounded, and less than 200 men. salt enough to leaven the new drafts. The men fill out their jackets and their kilts give them a look of dogged bow-kneed strength which neither trousers, breaches, nor trews can achieve. The red hackle in their caps is weather-worn, faded claret colour with a year of Flanders. It and the red flash of the garter lend them an air of modest workmanlike swank.

The Turks too are a dogged breed and the scrap that is coming ought to be one of the best things in the war.

30TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1915.

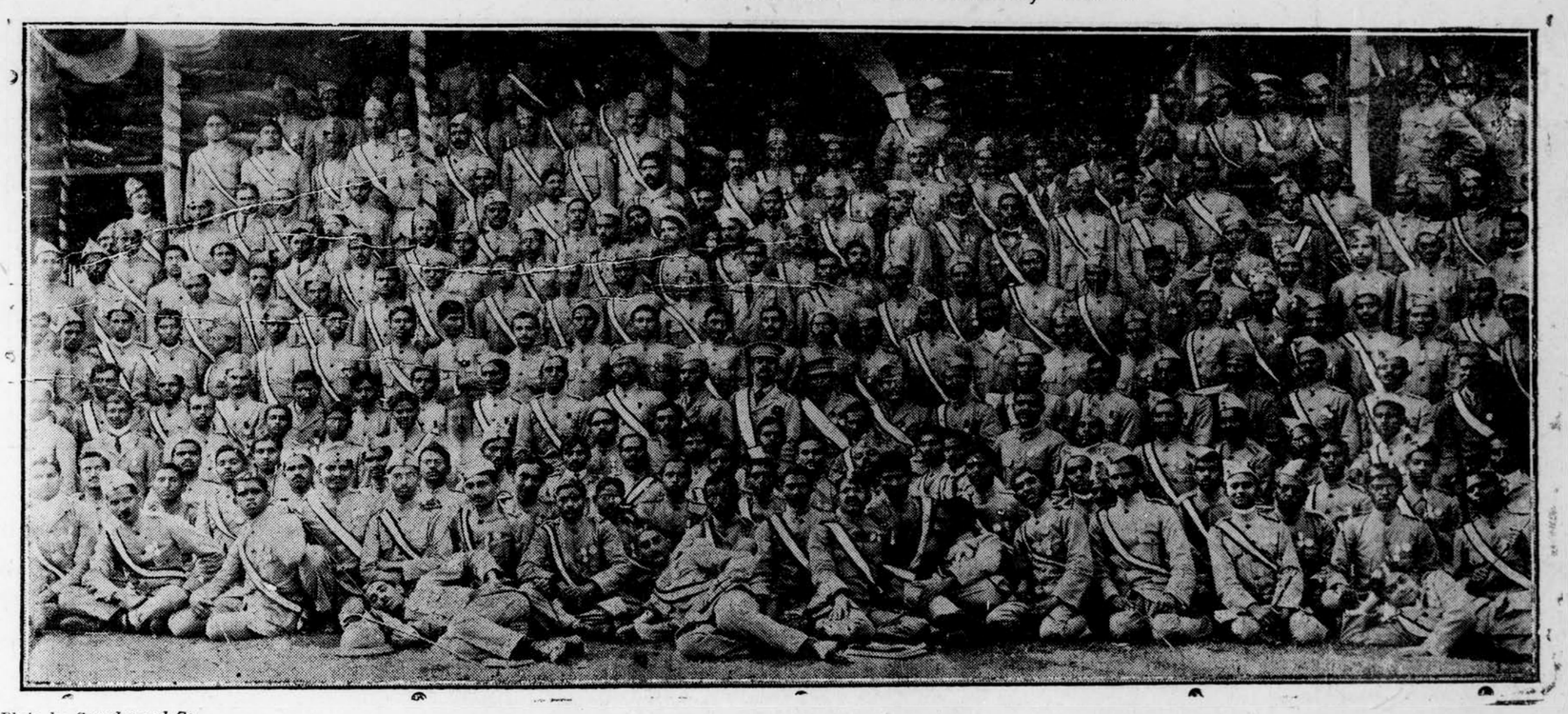

Photo by Gurudas and Co.

Group of Volunteers of the Congress.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

STATEMENT BY THE ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 15.

The prosecution in the Conspiracy case to-day, produced a man named Anant Hanurkar for being identified by Bibhuti. That being done, the defence examined him as their witness. He denied having ever before met Bibhuti, Rash Behari, Vinayakrao, Sachindra or Jitendra. Cross-examined witness said he had made a statement before the police in June last but the last part of it was untrue and was made under a threat of the police officer recording the statement, to the effect that he would be sent to Lahore and made an accused with Pingle. The court then proceeded with recording the accused's statements. Damadar Sarup denied all the allegations against him and added the police all long tried their very best to make him approver, but when they failed they concorted the story of his having been informer for Sachindra's arrest so that he might be hated by all the accused and direct or indirect harm might be done to him by them or their relatives. So far statements of six out of fifteen accused have been recorded.

TORPEDOING OF THE YASAKA MARU.

CHIEF OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

Mr. T. Kusakari, Chief Officer of the ill-fated steamer Yasaka Maru, in conversation with a Colombo press representative, said, they were sailing with extra men on watch when suddenly without any warning whatever a torpedo struck the vessel near No. 2 hatch on the port side. The second officer was on duty at the time and the Captain was on the bridge. He was in his cabin lying down and passengers were scattered about decks while some were in their cabins. The Shock took everyone by surprise and in the twinkling of an eye everyone became aware that the ship had been torpedoed. The Captain immediately gave orders to officers and crew to lower all boats and ladies and children to be put into them first. There was no panic and good order was maintained all throughout. This happened at 2-30 p.m. on 21st December and immediately a wireless message was sent calling for help and a reply was received in a few minutes saying that a French patrol boat was coming. Until the torpedo struck the vessel no submarine was seen, but immediately after a periscope about 2 feet or 3 feet in height appeared above the water. The submarine itself was not seen as it did not come to surface but as the Yasaka Maru was sinking the mast appeared to be taller and the cooning tower was distinctly seen about 300 or 400 yards away from the scene. The vessel sank at 3-24 p.m. bow first. About the same time the submarine also vanished. Passengers and crew on board numbered 282 all told and were all safe in boats which were always ready with stocks of provisions, water, lights etc. About 12-15 a.m. the French armed patrol tug, name of which he believed was Labourieux came on the scene and picked them up and brought them to Port Said where they were comfortably looked after by the Company's agent.

Talking of ships they had met, Mr. Kusakari said on that morning they passed a Dutch steamer and at night they had at distance one or two ships which had faint lights but when they were in boats at night and were being tossed about in the open sea a vessel having plenty of lights passed them towards Port Said and though they burned a large number of lights from their boats to attract her attention, she passed by. He could not say whether the vessel noticed them or not. This is supposed to be the Dutch steamer Ophir which called at Colombo on the 30th December from Rotterdam bound for Java.

STORY OF A CEYLON PLANTER.

Mr. A. O. Tranchell, a well-known Ceylon planter, was among the Yasaka Maru passengers who arrived at Colombo by French steamer Andre Lebon. Speaking of the torpedoing of the Yasaka Maru to a press representative Mr. Tranchell said, he was lying down in his cabin when at about 2-30 p.m. on the 21st December there was an explosion which shook the ship violently from stem to stern. He went up and saw the bow of the steamer sinking. He returned to his cabin and putting on his hat and life belt returned on the deck to find the crew behaving most admirably in the work of putting the passengers into the boats and lowering them down. Mr. Tranchell said he was the last passenger to leave the ship having been picked up and tumbled into a boat. There was absolutely no panic and the Captain and crew went about their business as if they had been accustomed to incidents of the kind all their lives. Everything like baggage etc., was lost but all lives were saved, even a lady's puppy being rescued. The submarine was not seen till after the explosion when its periscope was noticed above water. Subsequently it hovered about near the boats till the Yasaka Maru disappeared at the end exactly of 37 minutes. The passengers and crew were in open boats for ten hours. After nightfall there were distress signals shown and a Dutch boat which was readily identified passed in the vicinity without taking any notice of the survivors. A gunboat from Port Said eventually arrived and took passengers on board to Port Said where everybody was most lavishly treated.

WONDERFULLY HANDLED BY JAPANESE CREW.

A passenger for Singapore in conversation with a representative of the "Times of Ceylon" said that in the early afternoon of the 21st December a member of the crew on watch observed the periscope of a submarine and immediately communicated the fact to the Captain but before the ship could be manoeuvred a torpedo had struck her. Perfect order was maintained thereafter, particularly among ladies and children of whom there were about 17, one being only two weeks old. No lives were lost, even a dog being saved. Boats were wonderfully handled by the Japanese, the Captain giving orders from the bridge. As soon as the ship was struck the Captain sent out signals of distress and took the precaution of remaining on the ship until he had received a reply Great credit, this passenger added, is due to the Captain of the Yasaka Maru who after the passengers were saved by the French destroyer went round that vessel speaking to all passengers, making sure that no one was missing.

A Japanese passenger has nothing to say regarding the unfortunate fate of the Yasaka Maru. It was all very sudden, he said, but the vessel took some time to sink and thanks to the coolness shown by the Captain and the crew there was no occasion for any panic and all lives were saved. There were only four Japanese passengers on board who greatly appreciated the kindness shown them at Port Said.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. MALOJA.

The following is the list of passengers per P. & O. Company's steamer Maloja:—

Mrs Chesney, Miss Hogarth, Mrs Reynolds and ayah, Ram Singh, Umba Singh, Meru, Pulto, Sedjee Khan, Mrs M H Bean, Mr M McCowan, C'tess Morner and infts., Mrs L Dangar, Mr Barran, Misses J A & C Barran Master M Barran, Miss B A Jones, Mr E C Killen, Mr Solomon, Mrs Samuel, Mrs Lees and infts, Mr and Mrs Falker, Mrs Loubet and infts, Mr C. Blakisten, Mrs Denison, Mr H R Denison, Messrs L and C H Denison, Mr F H Forster, Hon Fred Flowers, Mrs B Adams, Mrs J Gray, Mrs H Woods, Mrs and Miss Bell, Mrs D R Brooke, Mr E Lombe, Mr N R Maguire, Messrs N and A Greenwell, Mr T C Osborne, Miss D C Turner, Mr M Bartholomew, Mr S Jarvis, Mr G F Porritt, Mr A N Whitecombe, Mr W J Jamison, Mr W G George, Miss M Heywood, Miss K Egerton, Mrs M H Bigbie, Miss K H Campion, Miss B Ward, Mr J A Wilson, Mr W Dawson, Mr W G Baillieu, Genl Irving, Lt.-Col Wilson, Capt Hogben, Lieut Crane, Lieut Wilson, Col Anderson, W Officer Murphy, W Officer Samson, Lieut Trickett, Mrs S Murray, Mr Manifold, Mr Hrouhart, Mr Simson, Mr Richardson, Mr Maniold, Miss Will, Mr J Manifold, Mr Millist, Mr T Butler, Mrs Wesche, Miss Tunicliffe, Mr B Henderson, Mr B Douglas, Miss R Robertson, Mr A A Burke, Mr Mackinnon, Mr J Paul, Mr and Mrs Stogdale and 2 children, Miss Foster Nurse, Mrs Ellis, Mrs McElroy, and Miss, Mr Plant, Mr P H Heywood, Mr Giles, Mr C H Brewer, Mr Bicksteth, Miss C Masters, Miss C Kennedy, Miss L Elliott, Mrs C Lowe, and 2 children, Mrs C Eddison, Mr and Mrs Lauducci, Mr L H Leorge, Mr and Mrs Young, Mrs Stokes, Child and Infants, Miss Harris, Miss Ram, Mr. Marshall, Lady Duncan Miss Duncan Miss Jean Duncan, Mr C E Morris, Mr R Giles Mr A Goode, Mr S Porter, Mr F Holder Mr and Mrs Ashton and Children, Mr and Mrs Williams Mr W H Gainsbury, Mr and Mrs A Goodgrass, Mr C B Carey, Miss M Lafroy, Miss D Lafroy, Miss McKean Miss F Muir Miss A Shipton Mrs S North, Mrs J Ahrons and 4 Children, Mr and Mrs Stewart, Mr L M Lloyd, Mrs E Scroope, Mr A Officer, Mr. Tybherleigh, Mrs V Johnson Mr C F Andrews Rev. J. Snee Miss Barker, Mr and Mrs Draper, Mr and Mrs. Fox Mdme. Grosjean, Mr C Tod, Mr Harbord 2 Misses Forge, Lt. Comdr. Russell, Mr Hooke, Private Belt, Private T. Jones, Mr G. Wright, Mr. Platt, Mr Crossland, Mr. Bird, Mrs R Gordon, Mrs C Nugent, Mr Charter Miss Charter Mr. J Neal, Mr J Ross, Mr P. Hill, Mr. Gilbert, Mr Ferguson, Dr. and Mrs. Harrison, Infant and Nurse, Dr. Rinkes, Lt-Col. Owen, Mr L Gaunt, Mr R Hall, Sister Joseph, Sister Gertrude, Mr C Pearse, Mr Bernie, M Leach Mr J Anderson, Mr N Joosufah Miss Noorbhai, Mr S. Vilcasson, Mr R Stewart Mrs Barie, Infant and Master Mr and Mrs Rustomjee Mr H Bell Dr. J Wigetunge, Mrs Chidsey, Mr and Mrs Patel Pell's Servant Mr Pain's Servant Mr. Rustonjee's Servant, Dr P V Murty, Mr R E Holmes, Captain and Mrs Nicholls, and Nurse Children and Infant Mr and Mrs Meredith, Mr M and Infant, Mr and Mrs H A Wray, Miss Church, N C O's and Men Mrs B B Capper, Revd Hoower, Revd Bishop, Miss Henderson, Mr. Franckell, Miss Franckell.

INSTITUTE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

ANNUAL DINNER IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The annual dinner of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers came off this evening in the Great Eastern Hotel. Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell in proposing the toast of the Institution referred to the splendid contribution of mechanical engineers to the Empire in this great war and said that if it were not for mechanical engineers and the magnificent work they were doing it would be impossible to stand up for a month against the brutal battalions of unscrupulous enemies. This war would be won by mechanical engineers. Mechanical engineers of Calcutta and its district are standing together like one man and are doing their bit for the Empire and there was many a man behind a gun on stricken fields of Flanders, Gallipoli and Mesopotamia who had reason to thank them for sound and honest work they have put into shells.

Mr. G. B. Williams, chairman in reply said that the present was a period of trial and difficulty for most of the professional engineers. At home they were confronted with prospect of constantly diminishing income and increasing cost of living and rising taxation In India the necessary redistribution of expenditure on engineering works was seriously affecting many members of the profession and of allied business. He was proud that Calcutta section of the Institute had been of some assistance to the Government in finding both machinery and men for munition work. The question which must give engineers cause for much anxious consideration at the present time was what the position of British engineering would be after the war was over. If British engineers were to continue to hold the place they held in the past it would only be by strenuous efforts on their part. Transfer of engineering industries from war basis to peace basis accompanied as it inevitably would be by general reduction of wages at home, could not fail to cause for a time entire disorganisation. They were all determined to do everything to prevent German engineering firms from getting back into the position in the British Empire they were allowed to occupy before the war. It would be long before even in India economic condition were entirely restored. There should be closer co-operation between members of all engineering profession.

Mr. Bear, Vice-Chairman then proposed the health of "Our Guests."

Lord Bishop of Calcutta in replying said he was greatly impressed with the pluck, courage, ability and resourcefulness of the members of the engineering profession.

TOAST OF THE ALLIES.

Mr. Bagshawe, secretary, then proposed the toast of Allied Forces. He said one of the bright features in this war had been the manner in which over-sea dominions and dependency of the Allies have joined in the battles of their brothers in Europe. In this respect the Indian Empire had been among the foremost to help by giving its manhood, wealth and labour. He then referred to Maharaja of Nepal's sending large numbers of men to help in the manufacture of munitions. The same spirit which drew men from the ends of the earth had induced women of all nationalities to give up their lives of ease and undertake work in making munitions.

THE SPLENDID SERVICES.

Col. Renny in replying said they all felt confident that in due course they would overcome their foes. It was to engineers and men of science he looked forward to enable their armaments to be at least equal to that of their foes so as to let their gallant fighters assert their individual superiority. He hoped the Institute's splendid services to the Empire's cause would be recognised.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COUNTERFEITING KING'S COINS.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Sabajirao charged one Ismail Mohiddin a dealer in Electrical appliances in Pydhoni with being in possession of instruments and materials with a view to counterfeiting the King's coin and Sukhadeb Ramprasad the first accused's servant, with possessing counterfeit coin.

It was proved that the accused went to the shop of Bhogilal Amritlal, a dealer in gold and silver, on December 16th and asked the mehta there to give him a currency note in exchange for Rs. 10 which he handed over to him. The mehta on examining them found that five of the coins were false ones. On questions being asked to the accused he remonstrated with the mehta and there was an altercation, when a police sepoy on duty there took them both to the Police Station, where on being searched some eleven rupees were found on the accused's person, out of which one rupee was counterfeit, besides the five given to the mehta.

The first accused, being suspicious at the prolonged absence of the second accused, removed the instruments for making coins to his mother-in-law's house in Bhisti Moholla from his house in Bhavnagrie Moholla. From there they were subsequently taken to another place. The first accused had in the meantime been implicated by the second accused, and the Police succeeded in tracing the instruments for making the coin.

The Magistrate committed the accused to take their trial at forthcoming Sessions.

JUVENILE THIEF SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Chapman charged Balaram Kuppuswami aged 14, a Madrasi boy, in the service of the "Times of India" Press, with the theft of 84 lbs of lead types of the value of Rs. 84, belonging to the Press.

It was proved that the accused was arrested by the Police selling 46 lbs of type to a Borah, named Gulam Hussein Mahomed, in Pydhonie for twelve annas. The accused then made a statement that he had sold another lot to the same man, for Rs. 1-2-0, weighing 38 lbs. The accused, together with the stolen property was taken to the Works Manager of the "Times of India" Press, who identified the type as those of the Press.

The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for a period of four years.

The Borah, Gulam Hussein Mahomed, was then charged with receiving stolen property. He was convicted and sentenced to one days' simple imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 60.

RASH DRIVING BY POSTAL VAN DRIVERS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Antone Sebastian Almeida and Wali Mahomed Hussein, postal van drivers, were charged by Inspector Fuller, with driving in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger human life.

Evidence was led to prove that at 6 p.m. on Thursday the two accused started from the General Post Office, the second accused going first and when they reached Frere Road they began racing with each other's cars. The first accused's car being of a lighter build, it overtook the second accused's car on the wrong side and dashed against it, so that the latter was sent spinning along to the other end of the road and then fell into a drain. Both the cars were racing at full speed.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused, the first driver being ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 60, or in default to undergo one months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to undergo 20 days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON BAILIFF

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 15.

In the District Magistrate's court to-day Mr. A. R. Cox I.C.S., formally committed Mr. R. Rickil for trial by the High Court Sessions of Madras of following charges:—(13) With intentionally offering resistance and illegal resistance to bailiff of the District Judge's court on the 25th November 1915. (2) Assaulting the said bailiff and Chief Inspector Everard being public servants; with intent to deter them, with a revolver, from doing their duty and (3) with firing a shot at the Inspector knowing or having reason to believe that his death would thereby be caused.

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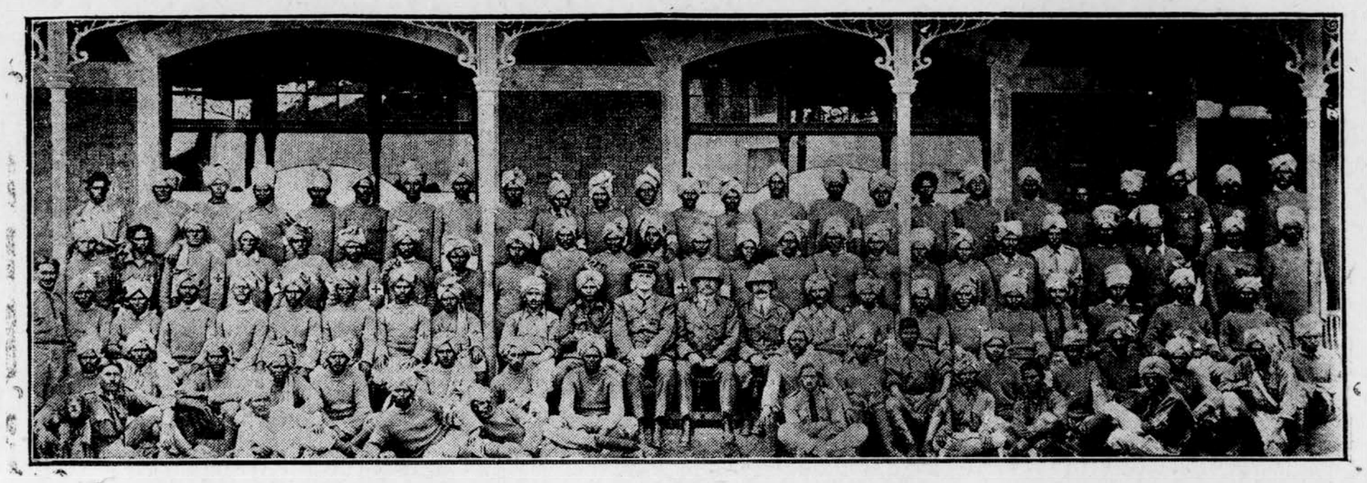

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ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN EAST AFRICA.

The corps, 114 in all left Durban on December 16 for East Africa. Hundreds of Indians assembled at the wharf to bid them "bon voyage." A public meeting was held on the 13th December, under the auspices of the Natal Indian Association to bid them farewell. The Deputy Mayor occupied the chair.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 17TH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

50-15.1407-14.—Crawford B & Co, Karl Ettlinger, and anr, v. Chaggondas and Co, a firm, Payne and Co. Part Heard.

46-15-715-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sir Currimbaoy Ebrahim & anr, v. Gulamhussein Ladhabhai & ors, Payne & Co, Kanga & S, Bhai K. & G, Edg G W & Co.

51-15-1319-14.—Manch & N (for a pauper).—Bai Jenubai, widow v. Bai Monghibai, widow, Pandia & Co.

52-15-147-15.—Ranga & Sayani, Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co.

53-15-1035-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Yemnabai, widow & ors, v. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed, & anr, Little & Co.

54-15-179-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay & Africa Steam Navn Co, Ld, v. Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein, a firm, Daphtary F & D.

55-15-961-13.—Edgelow G W & Co, Jeulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thackersey & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

56-15-640-15.—Little & Co, Mahomed H. Essack Elias v. Abdul Rahman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim, & anr, Payne & Co, Edg G W & Co.

59-15-1083-15.—Mulji & Tha, Ismail Allarakhia, v. Dattatrya R Gandhi, Amin & Desai.

60-15-1110-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Hardwarimal Murlidhar & ors, v. The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd, Mer K & Co.

49-15-958-14.—Mulla & M, Edalji Maneckji Modi, v. Tribhowandas Kaliandas Gajjar, Mer K & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

546-15.—Jamsedji R & D, Tahilram Girdhardas, v. Longin D'Mello and anr, J. A. Valles, Part Heard.

S C 1207-15.—N C Dalal Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla, v. Chunilal Nanalal, & ors, Moti & D, Purnand & Co.

C C 935.15.—Payne & Co, The Bombay Cotton Mafg Co, Ld, & anr, v. Kandas Jamnadas, a firm, Edg G W & Co.

134.15.—Unwalla P & P, Maniram Radhakisson, a firm, v. Tilokchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Mer K & Co.

855.14.—Captain & Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor & ors, v. Jamnabai, widow & ors, Payne & Co.

514-14.—Little & Co, Wild & Co, a firm, v. Hari Ganesh Prabhu & Co, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

907-14.—Patell & Ez, Bhagwanji Dayaram, v. Vinayeck Moroba, Khund L & M.

746-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar & anr,, G H Dalal, Jeh M & S.

747-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikani, G H Dalal.

823-13.—Matu J & M, Alimahomed Fakir-Mahomed, & ors, v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latif, & ors, Sm B & Co.

920-15.—Motichand & D, Mohanlal Hemchand, v. Manordas Tribhuwandas, Edg G W & Co.

947-15.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Dhondu Babu & anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, & ors, In Person, Pandia & Co.

938-15.—Little & Co, Lakhmidas Dayalji v. Jethmal Ramdayal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Rampartab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji & anr, Rustomji & G.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jiwanlal Lukhmichand & Co, a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinianai, Purnanand & Co.

724-15.—Captain & V, Fatmabai, widow, v. Kesserbai, widow, Shroff D & D.

1020-15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajaballi Currimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Takry, Captain & V.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, Manalal Rugnath, & ors, Tyyabji D & Co.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboobucker Abd Rahim & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Luchminarayena a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne & Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla, & anr, Daphtary F & D.

1353.15.—Payne & Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Marwanji D & Co.

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S C Ct 374.13291-15.—Vachha & Co, Conkarmal Shivbux Motiram, v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

340-15.—Amin & Desai, Dwarkadas Gokaldas v. Jwandas Mulji & anr, Khand L & M.

618.15.—Bhai K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahmed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Dismissal in Chambers.

A J 1-14.—Ardshir H D & Co, Messrs. P. Nasserwanji & Co, a firm, v. The S. S. "Wartenfels," E F Nicholson. For review of taxation, Part Heard.

218-15.—Little & Co, Vajungji Gajaji & Co, a firm, v. Thakar Harjiwan Virji Bengali, Mulji & Tha, 6-1.16. For Consent Decree, (in Court).

681-15.—M B Chothia, Rahimtulla Alibhai Khusal, v. Morardas Nagardas & ors, Pandia & Co. For Decree Absolute.

M J 215.15.—Payne & Co, Harry Randolph Murray, v. Isabel Murray & anr, Mirza M & M.

60-15.—Edg G W & Co, Miguel Joseph Pinto D C Andrade, v. Ibrahim Mahomed Naik, & ors, Sab & G, Mer K & Co.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

966-14.—**Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & Co., Bhai Shankar K. & G Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H M & R.**

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNT.

APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan 15.

Last week the Lieutenant-Governor rejected the application to the Local Government to appeal, made on behalf of Messrs. J. and F. Graham and Co., against the order of acquittal passed by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, in favour of Mr. H. C. Elsey, who was prosecuted by the firm on charges of falsification of the firms' accounts books, the alleged amount being over Rs. 21 lakhs. Yesterday Mr. McDonnell, on behalf of the complainants moved the Chief Judge for admission of their application to revise the order of the Magistrate and also prayed that certain passages in the judgment which were absolutely unjustifiable on the evidence before the Lower Court might be expunged.

Sir Charles Fox after hearing the Counsel passed orders rejecting the application summarily in the absence of any precedent of High Court interfering after the petition to the local Government to appeal had been refused. The order also applied equally to the prayer to expunge the passengers referred to.

JUDGMENT IN CHIEF COURT.

The Chief Judge in his written judgment to-day said that the advocate for the complainants had informed his Honour that an application was made to the Local Government to order an appeal against the acquittal but Government had refused to do so. It had been urged nevertheless that this court had power to consider the case in its revisional jurisdiction, but his Honour entirely agreed with Sir L. Jenkins, Chief Justice, when he said in the case reported in 42 Cal. 612, 1914 in cases of acquittal, that the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court should ordinarily be exercised sparingly and only where it was urgently demanded in the interests of public justice. It had been urged that the present was such a case. There was no precedent of High Court entertaining application by complainants to revise acquittal after the Local Government had declined to direct the appeal against it. Allowance of even an appeal from acquittal was peculiar to India alone of all his Majesty's dominions and it was safeguarded by confining the power to direct an appeal to Local Government. Reasons for that safeguard presumably were that it should not be with the complainants to decide whether an appeal should be made and that authority who should decide that should be the highest authority in each province. When the local Government had considered the case in that light and had declined to direct an appeal it would not in his Honour's opinion be proper or fitting exercise of discretion of a judge of this court to even entertain the application by complainant to interfere with the acquittal. The application was rejected.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

THE GARDENER'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

COIMBATORE, Jan. 15.

At to-day's hearing of the Coonoor abduction case, before further cross-examination of the Cochin Rajah's agent by Mr. N S. Ramaswamy Iyengar began, Mr. Norton applied for summons for Dr Achutan of Coonoor in order that he might produce the hospital book for the month of June.

The Cochin agent deposed:—Marie did not tell me there was any cash belonging to the family. All the four letters were brought to me by a messenger whom I do not know nor do I know if he was the same messenger. On the first two occasions I spoke to Marie and Mrs. Newman at Connemara in the office room and on the third occasion in the verandah. On the second occasion I spoke to Marie, she came of her own accord from the bed room to the office room. On the two occasions I spoke to Marie, she was in her proper senses. I observed nothing unusual about her. Marie came to the palace once while she was staying at Connemara. I did not see her conveyance but when I questioned her she said she walked. She came in the evening and said that I should interfere and hurry up with the suit and recover her share. She was alone. She also asked about the loan. It began to rain heavily that day. She could not go back and she wanted me to give her shelter. She remained till the next morning and went away. She stayed in one of the out-houses usually intended for the Rajah's guests.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, the witness said:—Marie came about 6-30 in the evening. I did not give her anything to eat or drink. She walked back next day, except for one visit to Elkhill she never came again. It is not true that she ever came with Mrs. Newman.

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor, the witness said:—I do not know who came with her. I did not mention in the lower court about her visit to Elkhill and her stay because I was not asked. I cannot say if she was ill. I thought she was tired. I cannot say that she was in good state when she came. She sat near the gate for a while saying she wanted rest. I asked her if she wanted coffee but she refused. Elkhill is the ex-Rajah's property.

Mali Rungan, examined by Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Iyer (Public Prosecutor) deposed that he never went at any time to Ooty with Marie Reilly nor did he see her near the brewery in Ooty nor anywhere else. He never received any letters from her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, he said he was employed at "The Cottage" as gardener. Marie was there. He never talked to her nor she to him. He did not know her name nor was he ever called Rungaswamy, not even by Marie. It was not true that he had said so to anybody. He never said that he carried letters from or to Marie. He swore that he never heard of Marie going to Ooty nor did he go with her to Ooty or see her outside the brewery with Rungaswamy and Violet. Marie was in perfect health and was dressed well when he saw her at Star Villa. He was not Marie's lover. He never told police that he saw Marie in a carriage nor that he took her flowers.

At this stage Mr. Norton stated to the Court that the prosecutor in the lower court had treated the witness as hostile but subsequently withdrew the application.

Re-examined on the point of the pronote in favour of Mrs. Newman, the witness deposed that he signed his name as Rungan only. He had never signed as Rungasami.

The same gardener, cross-examined by Mr. Norton, said he lived in one of the "Connemara" godowns. There were three of them together. None were ever used as a temporary jail. He never saw any stray dogs, sheep or women in them. He saw Adolphine Reilly at the market and on being asked, told her he had seen Marie at "Connemara." He saw Marie once only. Before that day he never saw Marie at "Connemara." He never went into the house. He knew the Cochin agent and took a letter from Mrs. Newman to him. He saw Marie when Mrs. Newman gave him the letter to post. He never saw Marie locked up anywhere nor had he known of her being prevented from leaving the house. At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Wilkins deposed as to Miss Adolphine Reilly's complaint about her missing sister and the events leading to the rescue of Marie. Cross-examined by Mr. Norton he deposed that when Marie was found at Connemara by her sister he did not hear Marie say to her sister "You have not treated me well. You kept no servants." He heard her say that she would not go home. Marie was dressed and taken away home. That was on the 8th September. Witness took statement from Marie. Miss Adolphine Reilly was present then. So far as he was aware all the facts were given by her and not invented by him.

Marie's counsel then read certain passages from Marie's statement when examined by the police and witness deposed that they were the statements Marie had given him. Regarding the term "Whisky" in Marie's statement witness explained that Marie told him that the drink was of yellow colour and witness asked her if it was whisky whereupon Marie said "yes." Witness deposed that he readily believed that Marie gave the story of the facts as they happened. Witness received an order on 29th September to examine Marie again. On the 28th the District Superintendent of Police mentioned the word "Rape." Witness was told there was a charge of rape against Rungasamy and in consequence took further statement from Marie. That was the first actual chargo of rape. Marie gave him some of the details of the occurrence. Witness was present when Violet was arrested on 24th September. She was arrested at 2.30 p.m. and released on bail at her home few hours afterwards. The statement made by Violet to District Superintendent of Police was made in witness' presence. The girl was in a great state of tremor. He did not hear if violet said to the District Superintendent of Police "May I have a say in this." Rungasamy was arrested on the same night as Violet made her statement and he was arrested on that statement. The substance of Violet's statement was that all that she had done, she had done at the instigation of Rungasamy. She gave no details of the abducation. Witness embodied all that she had said in his diary.

After further cross-examination by Ramasamy Iyenger the case was adjourned till Monday.

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LAHORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

STORY OF THE PADRI MURDER CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The Lahore Special Tribunal, to-day, took up the Padri murder case in which fifteen accused are charged with having killed Kapur Singh Sahukar of Padri, district Amritsar, on 2nd August 1915. Kapur Singh was Crown witness in the Lahore conspiracy case and was believed by the conspirators to have been instrumental in the arrest of some of the important accused in that case. Last summer, a short time after he had given evidence before the Special Tribunal he was murdered, it is alleged, in retaliation for the help he had rendered to the police. The accused are Prem Singh of the supplementary conspiracy case, Bhagel Singh brother of Chandan Singh (already hanged in Walla canal bridge case) and thirteen others, all Sikhs. Proceedings commenced with Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate filing the order of the Local Government under section 3 (1) of the Defence of India Act entrusting to the Special Tribunal the trial of the accused of whom twelve were present and three are absconders. On the accused requesting the court to arrange for counsel for them Syed Mohsin Shah, pleader and also Bodh Raj Sabharwal barrister, were engaged for the defence.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The Government Advocate outlined the prosecution story. In a short address he stated that of the accused four were actually concerned in the murder and all of them in the conspiracy to murder. After some unsuccessful efforts they met at the bridge outside the village Padri in the evening of 2nd August and there divided themselves into two batches. Four went into the village and found Kapur Singh bathing at a well. Prem Singh and Nazir Singh opened fire as result of which Kapur Singh fell down and died. Inder Singh chopped off his head and cried out that he had that day avenged his father. Other men also took an active part in the crime. Four men then joined their companions and all of them proceeded to Kapur Singh's house to loot it. But having failed to search the body of the deceased for his keys, they could not get access to anything valuable. Meanwhile the women in the house had been warned and a large crowd collected whereupon the accused run away. The Government advocate then described the plucky arrest of Indar Singh by Sub-Inspector Barkatulla. After some formal evidence, a number of witnesses, including the wife of the deceased, deposed to Kapur Singh's murder and unsuccessful attempt to loot his house. The accused were also identified in the court. Witnesses were then briefly cross-examined by defence counsel.

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(Continued on Column 6.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

MOTOR-CAR STEELS.

ALLOY STEELS AND THEIR FITNESS.

Ever since specialisation began to enter into human activity a certain amount of more or less mutual recrimination must have passed between the man who designed structures and the man who produced or supplied the materials. One can imagine that heated arguments arose over the ruins of collapsed mud huts in Asia Minor ages ago, on lines almost parallel to some present-day controversies, such, for instance, as that which occupied the attention of the Institution of Automobile Engineers, when Mr. J. H. S. Dickenson read his paper on the choice of steel for use in automobile construction. There is no doubt, says the "Manchester Guardian," that recently motor-car designers have become better acquainted with the properties of the special materials used by them in construction, and they have consequently turned the materials to better account, tending to the elimination of failures. At the same time, uncertainty in the one direction and heedlessness in the other even now frequently lead to mistakes which are as avoidable as they are annoying, and which may result in heated recriminations.

The great variety both of alloy steels and of conceptions of their fitness for different purposes makes it quite impossible to indicate some one most suitable type of steel for any given part of a motor-car. The recent appointment by the Institution of Automobile Engineers of a committee to attempt the standardisation of the so-called automobile steels will undoubtedly simplify matters considerably, but will still leave the correct choice of the steel largely dependent upon variations in design. It is possible, roughly, to divide the more important steel parts of a motor-car into three main groups: (1) Those which are subjected to considerable alternating stresses, and which are principally liable to fail by fatigue; (2) those which are less liable to this type of failure, but which while being strong must resist fracture by excessive sudden blows or shocks; (3) parts, of which gear-wheels are far the most important, in which some special difficulties arise in connection with crushing stresses and abrasion. It is not possible, however, to divide up the steels into corresponding classes, the numerous special steels which are now available overlapping so much in their properties that dissimilar materials might, by suitably adjusted heat treatment, be made to give complete satisfaction in some special and difficult application.

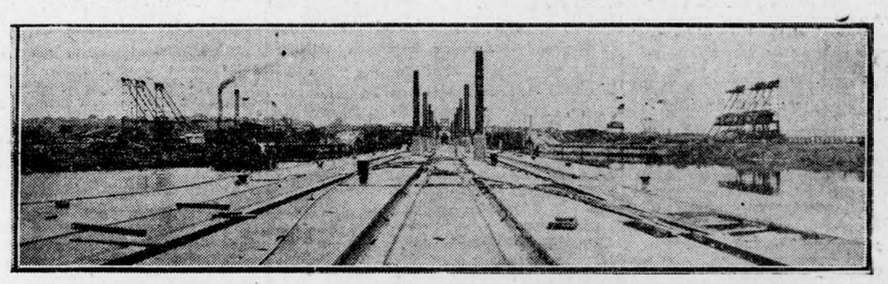
Some alloy steels, moreover, have an enormous range of physical properties, variable by heat treatment, so that the same material might be rendered suitable for use in greatly varying applications. Thus, Mr. Dickenson goes so far as to say that he would undertake to produce from a certain type of nickel chromium steel virtually all the steel parts of a motor-car, each part having the necessary qualifications for its work, such as hardness in the gears, toughness in the front axle, a combination of high elastic limit and sufficient ductility in the crankshaft, resiliency in the springs, and so on. But, of course, this would not be commercially practicable, or convenient, and in most cases some definite type of steel is readily determined, from general and manufacturing considerations, to be the most suitable.

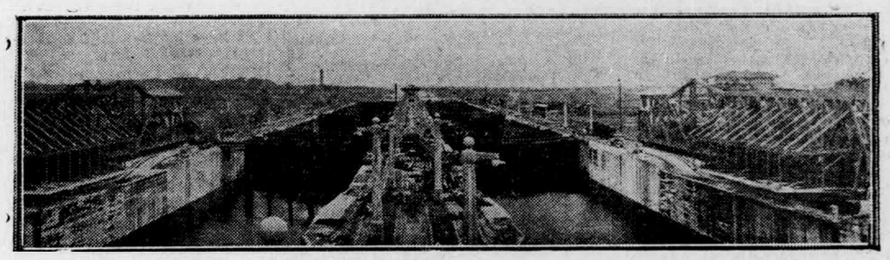
In making this choice a number of points demand attention besides the mere ability of the material to assume, after treatment, the required physical properties. Thus, the readiness and certainty with which any necessary heat-treatment can be performed, the behaviour of the steel in forging, rolling, or stamping, and generally the extent to which the material is liable to develop flaws, faults, and defects in all stages of manufacture, from the melting furnace to the fitting shop, are all matters of consequence. As the motor-car designer cannot be expected to bring a complete knowledge of all this into his work and as the steel-maker cannot be expected to know the designer's business too, it is clear that what is wanted is some medium of reference and understanding between the two. Mr. Dickenson's paper and others that have recently been discussed by the Institution of Automobile Engineers are parts of that fabric. Its completion and proper presentation rests with the Steel Committee of the Institution, already referred to. In view of the growing importance of the automobile industry, and particularly in view of the effect of the present crisis upon it, this question is more than merely one which is internal to the motor-car workshop.

PIERCING THE MOUNTAINS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are building a five-mile two-track tunnel through the Selkirk Mountains near Rogers Pass, British Columbia. This tunnel was commenced in April of last year, and the two pioneer bores are well on their way to completion. It is anticipated that the cost will be a million pounds. It is one of the largest undertakings of its kind on the Continent of North America, and will be completed by the latter part of next year. The building of the tunnel will reduce the rail distance through the Selkirk Mountains four and a half miles, and will make the grade over them five hundred and fourteen feet less than at the present time. When it is completed and in operation no snow or earth slides will be able to get on the tracks, and there will be no more than six miles all told of 2.2 grade through the mountains.

THE PANAMA CANAL.





TWO VIEWS OF THE GATUN LOCKS NEARING COMPLETION. THE UPPER PHOTOGRAPH SHEWS THE NORTH APPROACH, WHILE THE LOWER SHEWS THE EMERGENCY DAMS.

GAS-STOVE COOKERY.

WASTE OR ECONOMY?

Labour is scarce and fuel is dear. Hence, the popularity of the gas cooker, which saves labour and, if intelligently used, money as well, writes a correspondent to "The Times".

Many women, however, waste money by its use. In the first place, it is wise to have a shilling-in-the-slot meter. The necessity for putting in another shilling is a reminder to the cook that gas, like any other kind of fuel, must be paid for. For family cooking a stove containing an oven capable of holding meat and two or three other dishes, three or four boiling taps, a griller, and a hot-plate is needed. In most stoves the boiling taps are extravagant. It would be possible to obtain the same or even a better result by fitting one boiling tap under a removable plate. This plate becomes hot, and on it three or four pans may cook without using a tap for each pan. In many cases one or more simmering taps should be fitted, for the difficulty in many stoves is to obtain a sufficiently slow heat. The English cook tends to spoil her efforts by cooking at a gallop, whereas seven out of ten dishes need long and slow simmering. The pressure of gas from the main should be satisfactory; if it is too great, demand a "governor" to regulate this.

HOW TO WASTE GAS.

Much gas is wasted when cooking because the taps are turned on too high; the flame should be under the pan and in the centre of it. When flames leap up the sides waste is occurring; also where an excessive quantity of gas is used—or, to speak truly, wasted—it smells, because entire combustion is not taking place. Another waster of gas is dirt. Dirt is a non-conductor of heat, and by using dirty ovens and dirty pans you obtain bad results at increased cost. Be sure, then, that the stove is kept clean. Every fitmint is removable, and all should be washed in soda and hot water at least once a week, while the burners should be cleaned out with a small scrubbing-brush in case they have become clogged. Kettles should be shallow and wide, for, naturally, it takes longer to boil water contained in a deep, narrow utensil. Fireproof casseroles are easily cleaned, they do not have lids which need polishing, and the labour of washing-up is lessened, because the viand may be cooked and served in the same utensil. Note, however, that a new casserole should be well soaked inside with boiling water, and before using fill it with water, place it in a very gentle heat, and gradually bring to the boil to toughen it. Great economy of gas may be effected by using double pans or steamers with several compartments. Thus, fish or meat, two vegetables, and a pudding may be cooked over one tap, whereas many persons would use three or four taps. Again, if you are going to roast meat, see that you make good use of the hot ovens and take the opportunity to bake pastry and cakes or a baked pudding. You may not want the pudding that day, but it will be ready for the next and can be reheated under the griller.

A SAMPLE DINNER.

The person who orders the meals must use her intelligence, othrwise the cook, though she has the best will to economize, cannot do so. Lately a lady complained that it was so expensive to cook by gas. On inquiry it was found that she arranged her menus with absolutely no regard for the cost of fuel. For example, she had ordered for dinner clear soup, roast chicken, bread sauce, fried potatoes, cauliflower, chocolate cream. The cook used one tap for the soup, one for the cauliflower, one for the bread sauce, one for the chocolate sweet, and on for frying, and the oven for the chicken. Re-arrange the menu thus: Clear soup, boiled chicken and parsley sauce, feather potatoes and cauliflower, chocolate cream. Use a steamer for the soup, chicken, two vegetables, cooking all over one tap, and one tap each for sauce and sweet, and do not use the oven at all. Or re-arrange the menu thus: Croute au pot, roast chicken, fried potatoes, bread sauce, salad, apple charlotte. Cook the soup in an earthenware marmite in the oven (for the time that you have the oven hot), roast the chicken, and bake the apple charlotte, and there is no reason why the bread sauce should not be made in a small casserole in the oven also. In this way you use the oven and only one tap for frying the potatoes. If you were content to mash some left-over potato with a little margarine, milk, salt, and pepper, and to make it into a shape and bake it, you need then use the oven only.

SOME EARLY WORK WITH THE ELECTRIC FURNACE.

The possibilities of the electrical furnace were never before so brilliantly revealed as in this decade. In 1862 Woehler discovered that water acting on calcium carbide would produce acetylene. The next step was to make calcium carbide cheaply. An early attempt with the electric furnace was that of Henri Moissan (1892), who succeeded in making calcium carbide out of marble and sugar carbon. Then came Thomas L. Willson, to whom the credit is really due of placing the manufacture of calcium carbide upon an industrial basis, which he achieved in 1892 in co-operation with Dickerson.

Paul Heroult constructed the cathode furnace (1887) for uninterrupted operation and this becomes the founder of the electrometallurgy of aluminium according to the smelting method.

Edward G. Acheson succeeded in 1892 in making silicium carbide in the electric furnace—an abrasive which has been known to the trade as carborundum. He also obtained artificial graphite in the electric furnace.

The Korting blast furnace gas engine was brought out in 1898. Cockerill of Seraing, Belgium, introduced a four-cycle blast furnace gas engine in 1899. From this the two-cylinder blast furnace gas engine of the Nurnberger Maschninenbau-Aktiengesellschaft was evolved.

In 1904 James A. Gailey brought out his dry blast process for the production of iron and steel. He solved the problem of drying the air by freezing out the water. Although he encountered great difficulties in introducing his process it is now recognized as one of the most important contributions to the steel and iron makers art, affecting as it does remarkable economies.

The American iron industry suffered a great change in this decade. The Mesaba ores were being introduced. Since the blast furnaces were far removed from the Lake Superior beds cheap handling was an essential, a consideration met by Brown's bridge cranes, cableways, and trolleys. A radical departure was made in ore handling when G. H. Haulett in 1898 invented the automatic ore unloader bearing his name. It did away with the shovelful as the unit of bulk and substituted the grab bucket of ten tons capacity. The entire machine was made to travel along the dock to reach all hatches without shifting the boat.

The steamer Mandalay arrived in Madras harbour on Friday with the body of Captain Alexander, formerlyy of the Arankola who died at sea at 2 a.m. on board. The cause of death was inflamation of liver and spleen. He was buried at half past four at the St. Andrew's cemetry. The funeral was attend by the officers of the Mandalay.

STRENGTH OF TREATED STRUCTURAL TIMBERS.

The United States department of agriculture has issued as Bulletin No. 286, the results of a series of tests made by the forest service, in co-operation with the Illinois Central R. R. and one eastern and two western wood-preserving companies, to determine how the strength of bridge stringers is affected by commercial creosote treatments. To do this, comparison was made between the strength of treated and untreated stringers of the same size and quality. The test timbers selected were loblolly pine, longleaf pine, and Douglas fir, which were taken from regular stock, in the form of sticks 8 inches by 16 inches in section and from 28 to 32 feet in length. From each of these were cut two eight-foot stringers which were tested with and without treatment, in bending, by supporting them at the ends and applying the load at two points located one-third of the span from each of the end supports, corresponding closely to conditions of practice. Two methods of treatment were used, the "boiling" and the "streaming" processes. The deductions made from those test were: (1) Timber may be very materially weakened by preservative processes. (2) Creosote in itself does not appear to weaken timber. (3) A preservative process which will seriously injure one timber may have little or no effect on the sutrength of another. (4) A comparison of the effect of a preservative process on the strength of different species should not be made, unless it is the common or best adapted process for all species compared. (5) The same treatment given to a timber of a particular species may have a different effect upon different pieces of that species, depending upon the form of the timber used, its size, and its condition when treated.

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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THE ALLIED ENCAMPMENTS.

LONG WHITE ROAD TO MONASTIR.

A TRIUMPH OF BRITISH ORGANISATION.

There is something fascinating about the long white road from Salonika to Monastir, writes "A Captain in the Balkans" to the "Manchester Guardian." At one end, in the heart of the old-world city, you see the military police of the British army regulating the traffic with such coolness and dexterity that the native look on with wonder and awe. At every corner you find one, and what a story these men could tell. In the early days of our landing the streets of this section of the city were in a hopeless muddle. The slow, cumbrous bullock waggons somehow were always getting mixed up with the motor-lorries, and the kicking pack mules of the Greek army created a situation which would have driven a Manchester policeman to distraction. But now all nationalities bow to the sway of the stalwart khaki figure with the magic letters "M.P." on the red armlet and order has developed out of chaos. The puzzle is who gave such wide powers to our military police in a neutral city. It is another remarkable example of the organising ability of our military authorities. For two or three miles this road is knee-deep in mud and the lorries skid and the bullocks flounder. How the despatch rider on his motor-cycle manages to get along is a wonder, but then they are the finest riders in the world.

MOTLEY WAYFARERS.

The pedestrian traverses this road in terror of his life, and yet the native women with their bare feet, dodge the traffic somehow, the little children in their picturesque dress are everywhere shouting for leptas, just like gipsy children shouting for pennies at a race meeting. If you happen to fall in the mud, for a leta they will unwind their turbans and allow you to wipe your hands on them. On the roadside you see the money-changers sitting, mostly Jews, here and there you see native vendors selling oranges, cigarettes, and sticky pastry; now and again you find a group of jugglers or a native band, the chief instruments being a drum cymbals, and a sort of bagpipe. On either side of this road you see the French camps, with their field bakeries, supply depots; all in splendid order. A few miles further up you see our own depots and workshops and scores of Red Cross motor ambulances and motor lorries. As you travel on you see the old wooden bridges that have served for many years replaced by our engineers with strong erections capable of bearing the great weight of our supply waggons and guns. At one point can be seen moving the fine stalwart soldiers of France, and it is clear that our Allies have sent the flower of their army to this strategic centre. At another point go our own lads, marching in perfect order and singing as they march. "This is a singing warfare," they say, following St. Paul, who travelled the same long white road when on his missionary journeys. So our lads rejoice as they march along to fight, and in their songs they remember the old folk at home and the dear, sweet lanes of England. Did ever the Balkans hear such music? At yet another point ride the Greek cavalry—irregular cavalry they are called, and they look it, no two unforms seeming alike. Their steeds are mostly emaciated donkeys and mules, with bridles of string. They sit sideways on the first mule and lead another one bearing generally a far too heavy load of hay—a most depressing sight. Thousands of these mules have passed along this road during the last few weeks of mobilisation, coming from no one knows where.

THE BRITISH CAMP.

At last you come in sight of the British encampment. On one side of the road are the tents of the casualty clearing station, arranged in splendid order with the large hospital tents in the centre and the bell tents around pathways marked out with stones. The situation is perfect. On one side you can see the Salonika-Monastir railway, the beautiful bay with the Allied fleet, and in the distance the snow-clad peak of Mount Olympus. In the early days this encampment could have been called the "cane city" instead of the "canvas city." No tents were available for a week or so, but what did that matter to Tommy? There were huge beds of marvellous bamboos with their big leaves by the riverside, and Tommy said we will build our wigwams. Then a strange procession of men carrying huge bamboos nine feet long could be seen, and soon thousands of these wagwams were erected in neat rows, and Tommy had a shelter from the torrential rain which characterised most nights. To see the thousands of candles burning at night in this valley was a sight worthy of fairyland. And the river. True it was nearly dried up, but there were some nice pools and Tommy loves to be clean, and many were the glorious moments he spent splashing in the waters which had come from the snow-clad peaks. At times could be heard the sound of the bugle, and one could see the infantry engaged in training for this new kind of warfare. When our men first arrived they revelled in their strange experiences. There were snakes to be killed 4ft. 6in. long, tortoises by the hundred to provide amusement. It became the fashion to have a tortoise race, and in many tents could be seen a favourite. Then there were lizards which persisted in hiding in your valise, and at night the jackals could be heard. A dead mule which had been left by the roadside in the afternoon (carcases are never buried by the natives) would be found stripped clean to the bones in the morning. Then there were thieves always ready to take anything lying handy; but now no strangers are permitted to approach the camp.

FUGITIVE SERBIANS.

A never-ending source of interest was to see the refugees passing along this road fleeing from the mountains to Salonika with their flocks, bullock-waggons containing their few household goods, and their mules. The women and men in their picturesque costumes walked, and in the centre of some rugs strapped on the backs of the mules could often be seen a sleeping baby. Tommy always greeted them, and they seemed to appreciate his friendliness and many were the straw mats he purchased from them for 2f. each, for these mats were just the thing to sleep on. And so day afterday the stream of refugees and soldiers rolled on, some advancing to the frontier to fight and the others taking their wives and children to a place secure from the ruthless Bulgarians.

And now one end of the long white road is in the hands of our enemies, for Monastir has fallen; but we still hold the other end Salonika, and a long strip stretching to the mountains; and up that strip we shall yet march to victory.

DR. BOSE'S LECTURE ON INVISIBLE LIGHT.

SIR SIDNEY BURRARD ON ANCIENT INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor was among those who were present at Professor Bose's lecture on "invisible light." Sir Sindney Burrard, Chairman, said the committe must be congratulated on having persuaded Dr. Bose to come to Lucknow. Ancient India had led the way in astronomical science and he was sure she would soon achieve equal prominence in scientific world.

Dr. Bose heartily thanked the President for what he had said regarding Indian wisdom in past and what was being done now. India in those ancient days had wisdom in the past and what was being done freely of her knowledge. What India could give to-day and in future in the way of knowledge she would give freely.

MR. YOSHIO MARKINO.

CANDID VIEWS ON WESTERN CIVILISATION.

A meeting of the Japan Society of London was held on Dec. 13, presided over by Mr. Arthur Diosy, and among those present were Marquis Inouye (the Japanese Ambassador), the Marchioness Inouye, and Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle.

During the afternoon an address was given on "A few words on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation," by Mr. Yoshio Markino, the well-known Japanese artist and writer. He was rather indignant at the headlines in English papers on the morning of the coronation of the Japanese Empire, he said, and he was very much surprised to find that some of the papers considered the Japanese were a very savage and superstitious nation.

He supposed he must excuse them, but he pointed out that Japan had been allied with Great Britain for more than ten years and he thought by this time the English would have known his country better. The English thought themselves civilised, and called themselves Christians, but what was there more Oriental than the Bible? When the great English scientists called themselves Christians, although at first it perplexed him very much, he was very glad to find after all that they were not without emotion.

All Japanese worshipped the Mikado. They were the descendants of the first Emperor, and the Japanese nation was practically one family. The English moral was founded between man and wife, and the Japanese between parents and children. An English mother's devotion to her children was almost equal to that of the Japanese mother, but English children's love for their parents was not so great as the Japanese, and they, could not be compared at all. When moral was founded between man and wife they got more individuality, but when it was between parents and children it became more mutual.

LIKE A DRUG STORE.

Mr. Markino expressed himself shocked at the treatment extended to some English people by their countrymen, and instanced the case of a lady friend of his who had been very generous throughout her life but now that she was without means she was friendless. European civilisation was like the drug store where there were many shelves and hundreds of bottles. Some were good medicines and nice tonics, whilst others were poisons, but Europe did not put the labels on them, and young Japanese often took the poison and committed suicide. The Japanese liked the tonics very much but they must know which bottle to take, as medicine to the English often became poison to the Japanese.

The English were good fighters, and it was only cowards who would commit atrocities. The Japanese army and navy were very strong because they felt the necessity for strength, but they were not offensive. He ventured to think that if his country had not been opened to America, Britain Russia, and Germany they would have been much happier. Since the Japanese had had two wars the country had been recognised and people were more respectful to them, but, he said, had the Japanese touched a hair of the head of a European 30 years ago the next day Japan would have been surrounded by warships. He really wished they had not opened Japan at all. His country was no longer purely Japanese; it was invaded by foreigners. He had made many friends during the 18 years he had been in England, and some British people had really thought for Japan.

At this critical time he loved England. The international spirit now was genuine humanity, and for that they ought to be united. He was sure all his Japanese brothers sympathised about this war. We must gain the victory, as it was not a war of business, but a war of humanity. For this humanity they must join together and keep permanent peace in this world.

MR. A. FISHER.

MESSAGE TO THE MOTHERLAND

INDIA AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner-designate for Australia, accompanied by Mrs. Fisher and family, arrived in Colombo on Friday week en route for London.

Seen by a representative of the "Times of Ceylon," Mr. Fisher regretted that he could say nothing of the strong views he admitted that he holds on Imperial subjects at the present time. "You see I am now a State official," he said,. "My position is clearly laid down by Statute, and it would not do for me to advance my personal views at the present moment. I will, however, answer any questions that I can."

"Let us begin with the Imperial Conference," suggested our representative.

Mr. Fisher shook his head. In guarded and tactful, but none the less emphatic terms, the ex-Premier of the Commonwealth has on many occasions made no secret of the fact that he is disappointed that the Imperial Government has not summoned a Conference of Dominion representatives. He has shown clearly that he is not satisfied as to what the Imperial Government proposes to do.

"I can only say this in regard to the Imperial Conference," he said, "my views have not in any way changed."

A statement was recalled when, speaking upon Press reports that Ministers from the Dominions would be called into consultation, Mr. Fisher said:—"Much of our information, on the subject comes through the Press in the reports of answers to questions given by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Parliament. The subject having been raised, I should like to express my opinion that the British Government does not yet realise to the full the real position of the distant Dominions in matters that very nearly affect us."

"My views," added the High Commissioner, "have not changed at all. From what I have previously said—and my views are wellknown—I retract nothing; at the moment I can add nothing. We have our views and the Imperial Government—but, there I can say nothing now."

"One point more," asked our representative, "what are the feelings in Australia in regard to India being directly represented at the next Imperial Conference?"

Mr. Fisher declined to be drawn. "I have views, strong views, but I must not express them now. Indeed, I cannot say another word on the subject."

A BROKEN COMPACT.

Australia, like every other part of the world, has had its political troubles since the war began. A cablegram recently told us that the State Parliaments having failed to pass the Bill conferring on the Commonwealth Government during the war for one year thereafter the powers sought by the referendum with limitations, a special sitting of the Federal Parliament was to be summoned to pass legislation to overcome the difficulty.

Mr. Fisher appeared to have expected this. "On this point," he said, "I can only say that all fair-minded people must regret that an agreement deliberately entered into between the Commonwealth and the States has not been carried out, I can say no more. I am no longer the Premier. It is a problem for the leaders to decide."

A MESSAGE TO THE MOTHERLAND.

In Australia, as in England a good deal of attention has been given to the question as to whether the time is not rapidly approaching when the Government will have to remove the call to service from the sphere of voluntary effort to that of compulsion.

"In Australia," said Mr. Fisher emphatically, "there will be no need for compulsion. The men have come forward very well. There is a settled determination among the people of Australia to provide their full quota of fighting men and equipment. There will be no backing out of our obligations to see the war through to the bitter end. I carry that as a message from Australia to the Mother Country."

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

The next matter mentioned was finance. Apart from the enormous outlay consequent upon the war, Australia has suffered heavy loss of income and capital in consequence of the drought. Last July, at a Conference with representative Bankers, the Prime Minister announced that the British Government had expressed a desire that for the present Australia should arrange locally for her financial requirements, and, under this advice, the Government issued a Ten Year Twenty Million 4½ per cent. loan at par to be placed on the market in instalments of not less than £5,000,000. A ready response was made, and £13,000,000 was quietly provided, but it has been computed that a further £16,000,00 will be required to balance accounts at the end of the financial year. For some time there have been rumours that Mr. Fisher intended early in the year to try and float another loan in Australia amounting to £25,000,000.

Questioned on this point Mr. Fisher said:—"All that I am prepared to say is this:—If before the war it had been suggested that Australia would have raised about £20,000,000 locally for war purposes, the idea would have been laughed at. Yet during this year I have no doubt whatever that £25,000,000 will be raised locally in Australia for war purpose."

It is interesting to remember that apart from the loan the Australian Government has decided to impose a severe income tax ranging from 3d. to 5s. in the £. with exemption on incomes up to £156 a year. This is supplementary to the income taxes imposed by the States and it is stated that it will, with the other taxation, impose a heavy burden on the people.

Mr. Fisher, however, without entering into explanations, expressed himself quite satisfied with the outlook, financially and industrially. "All that I can add," he concluded "is to repeat the message from Australia to the Motherland which I have already given you. In Australia there will be no backing out of our obligations to see the war through to the bitter end."

ARCTIC RIGOURS IN MACEDONIA.

29 DEGREES OF FROST.

It would be difficult to imagine a country more unsuited to a winter campaign, or, indeed, any campaign of any magnitude than Macedonia, writes Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in Macedonia. Its hills bunched together in irregular groups about more important and more irregular mountain massifs offer serious obstacles to military movements on a large scale, while the absence of roads and the narrow winding valleys render heavy transport "apainful and almost impossible task. When, as in the present case, the whole country is in the iron grip of a severe winter, the difficulties confronting the Franco-British staffs can be readily imagined.

I have just returned from a visit to the French front by kind permission of General Sarrail , and I have come back deeply impressed not only with the arduous nature of the operations before us but with the fearful hardships to which our men and the French are exposed Roughly speaking, the area of the Franco-British operations extends along the valley of the Vardar as far as its confluence with the Cerna; then, skirting the Gradec-Planina Massif, the right wing extends to Lake Doiran.

THE COMITADJIS AND THE COFFEE.

In the early days of the French advance a guard of 150 Zouaves was just preparing breakfast, when it was set upon by nearly 1,000 Comitadjis, and forced to retire to a neighbouring hill. The Comitadjis first consumed the breakfast, and, apparently by way of marking their appreciation of the French coffee, washed up the cups and other things. The Zouaves held out till they received reinforcements, when they scattered the Comitadjis by a rapid advance. The fact that the inhabitants of the region are mostly of Bulgarian origin gives the enemy an important advantage.

General —— told me a remarkable incident in connection with this fighting. A British brigade was in reserve behind the French, and, witnessing the storming of the height, our men cheered lustily, heir cries of "Hurrah! hurrah" reaching and encouraging the French. The Bulgarians then attempted a trick which nearly came off, thanks to the resemblance of the Bulgarian uniforms to our khaki. A column of men approached the French front line shouting "Hurrah! hurrah!" while the officer at their head called "Anglais! Anglais! tirez pas." They were allowed to come quite close, but fortunately a neighbouring battery was not deceived, and opened fire at short range, inflicting severe punishment. Nevertheless, the incident gave the Bulgarians time to get away their guns, which otherwise would probably have fallen into French hands.

FROZEN HOT WATER.

In a French ambulance, we were told, the hot water bottles were actually found frozen in the morning in the beds of the patients. Eggs exploded with the cold, the whites froze on the plates, and ink froze in fountain pens. In one place, where troops saw the enemy two hundred yards off, both parties were too over come with the cold to think of fighting. The thermometer registered 29 degrees of frost, but the wind had a cold, piercing, penetrative quality, which even that figure fails to convey. Unfortunately these regions are practically woodless and fuel is consequently extremely scarce. Men in the French lines are served wherever possible with hot sweetened wine three times a day, which helps to keep up their circulation.

Nevertheless there have been numerous casualties from frostbite, which is easily understood from the sight of the narrow shallow-trenched rudimentary dug-outs where the soldiers crowd close together to keep each other warm. Needless to say the Bulgarians are suffering just as much from these conditions, which are likely to prevail more or less intensely till the middle of March.

The Hon. Mr. H. M. Thompson Financial Commissioner, Burma, left Rangoon for Tavoy on Thursday by the steamer Hindu, in which also went Mr. Thomas, Government of India Geologist, who arrived on Thursday afternoon from Calcutta by the Katoria. The Katoria also brought Dr. P. K. Roy, Inspector of Colleges, Calcutta, Lieutenant Wilson, 1st—4th Borderers Regiment, who has been invalided to Maymyo after being shot through the right shoulder, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bell, who are paying a visit from Sikkim.

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GERMAN PAN-BRUTALISM

STIRRING SERMON BY FATHER VAUGHAN.

"Why does not God stop this war? If he were Almighty and All-loving he would have done so long ago."

This was the thesis of a sermon preached by Father Bernard Vaughan on Dec. 12 at his church in Farm-street, W., before a large congregation, writes the "Daily News."

The question he opened with was, the preacher said, a sample of the blasphemies sent by post. His answer was that God did not stop the war because, being Almighty, He could draw good out of it, and, being All-loving, he did so.

By way of illustration Father Vaughan told the story of a young cavalry officer who, before going into the trenches—where he was blown to pieces—wrote to a friend, saying: "If I am killed, tell my mother not to worry, becase, but for this war, she would never have met me in Heaven. This war has brought me back to my own self, and I have made it all right in the confessional."

If that instance were multiplied ten thousand times, continued the preacher, they could see how good was drawn out of the physical evil of the war.

TEN YEARS MORE.

"Personally," said Father Vaughan, "I feel that it would take eternity to thank God for not having stopped this war as He might have done. If it had been deferred for ten years, my beloved country would have been a Mongolian desert. Talk of Belgium, speak of Poland, of the Serbians and the Armenians; that is child's play to what would have become of hated England. Our dear island home, with its cathedrals, minsters, and abbeys would have been utterly destroyed; we should have had nothing left us but 'our eyes to weep with.'

"But God, being Almighty and wise, and loving, has spared us, and we do not know here the horrors of Belgium and Poland and the despair of the Armenians. I have been asked this question: 'Can you deny that Christianity has been proved by this war to be a ghastly failure?' I answer that in the Socratic method by putting another question. What is Christianity? It is a body of doctrine and a code of morality making for the salvation of the peoples embracing them. Christianity has not failed, because it has not been used. If Christianity had been used and recognised, there would have been no war at all.

Christianity was inspiring them, actuating them, making it possible for them to go onwards and upwards, regardless of the pains endured on this little fifth-rate planet.

FROM ODIN TO CHRIST.

It was fashionable to-day, with those who kept borrowing their philosophy, theology, and methods of mentality from Prussia, to say there was no such thing as sin, but in these matters we had been tyrannised over by Germany, and he thanked God that this war had come about, because it had made us turn from Odin back again to Christ.

"I thank Heaven," said Father Vaughan, "that Catholic England has not made German text-books its authority. The Prussian nation once threw off Rome, and to-day, as scores of their modern books show, they intend to throw off Christianity."

The thought of Pan-Prussianism, which in theory was Pan-Paganism, but in practice Pan-Brutalism, filled him with the spirit of a Crusader. He did not see how they could approach the first terms of it till the "uncultured Galilean peasant" became once more, in the words of Lecky, "man's highest pattern of virtue, and his strongest incentive to its practice."

SALVATIONISTS AMONG THE ARMY.

£ 40,000 SPENT IN WORK IN 180 CAMPS

"In spite of every difficulty the work of the Salvation Army goes on wherever it is established, and I believe God has specially fitted it to be of use to humanity in these times of trial and calamity," said Mrs. General Booth on Dec. 10, in an address she delivered at the Regents Hall.

The German Salvationists had a very rough time at the beginning of the war because they were denounced as English spies, but they had lived that down. Meetings were again being held, and the social institutions of the Army were being used as hospitals and for relief work.

Wherever Salvationists were found they were true patriots, and in this country alone, apart from their comrades in the overseas Dominions, between 30,000 and 40,000 had joined the Colours. The fact that every one of these was a total abstainer must of necessity have a good influence in the regiments in which they found themselves.

It had been a great effort to keep the ordinary oprations of the Army going in full swing beause there were so many demands now upon the philantropic who supplied the funds. But they had succeeded, and they had also been able to do a great deal of special work among the troops. In some 180 of the training camps hutments had been erected and had proved of great advantage to the men in many ways. They had already spent some £40,000 on this work, and the expenditure must continue.

A Salvation Army hutment was being erected in the camp at Salonica, and one of their officers who had been administering a special fund placed at the disposal of General Booth for the relief of Serbia was the first to great the British troops when they landed at the base in Greece.

"As far as her own experience went," said Mrs. Booth, "she did not think there had been an abnormal increase of drinking among women since the war."

Mrs. Booth took the opportunity of explaining that the legacy of £150,000, which had been left to the Army under the will of Mr. Edward Morsom Owen, would not be available for the ordinary work of the Army. Mr. Owen was a merchant trading in Java, and the legacy was specially marked for missionary work in the East.

rough work of governing, and they do this work more intelligently and more cheaply than any rulers we have ever been able to secure, or than we could at this time possibly secure. The opinion, therefore, of the men of my group is strongly in favour of the maintenance of English rule. The Englishman does not know how to think, but he can and will maintain order, administer justice, carry on the service of the State with a moderate burden of taxation, and keep India at peace. We are ready to pay the cost of the service and to say "thank you" besides. He can leave to the Indian the work of thinking, for which the Englishman is constitutionally unfitted.

My friend was well acquainted with English literature, and he might have quoted Mathew Arnold in support of his view:

The East bow'd low before the blast
In patient, deep disdain;
She let the legions thunder past,
And plunged in thought again.

My Buddhist friend was talking partly in joke, but with a good deal of earnestness. I remember quoting his conversation to an English brother-in-law of mine (my sister had married an Anglo-Indian judge) and was met with the retort, from the prejudiced point of view of the white man, "the impudent beggar!"

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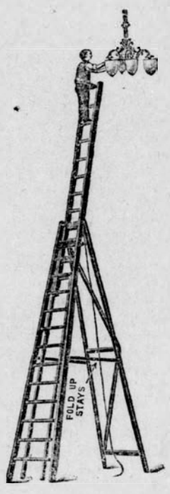

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A READING OF DESTINY.

PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE.

Often a desire takes us to lift the opaque impersonal veil which hangs between us and the campaign in Russia, says "The Times." The people who experience things most deeply and have given treasures of feeling to the modern world seem to be cut off from us just at the moment when they would have most to tell. In a mood like this which cannot be satisfied directly, one is led almost by instinct to take down Tolstoy's great novel of human fate. You lift a corner of the veil, and enter a world rich in colour and relief and the sense of critical destinies. It is not the world of the present, and yet is somehow an extension of it, with the tangles of the actual composed in lines of beauty. The same stakes are being played for, the same hearts are beating, only they have been caught and tranquillized in the magic glass of art. A multitude of people whom you know as well as or better than your neighbours mingles with the dim actors of to-day. The illusion is so complete that at first you hardly separate the present struggle from the past, or care which way they go, for you are enjoying the absorbing kind of solace which tragedy gives. But to read on is to be reminded that all ended for the best; "War and Peace" is practically as well as aesthetically satisfying. Here, if ever, it is "les morts qui parlent," and their message is that Russia is not to be conquered by the invader. They tell of her deep patience, her capacity for suffering, and her reluctance to strike; of a strength which seems really independent of human combinations, because it is rooted so fast in nature.

Under the clouds of the great war the book is seen, perhaps for the first time, in its true perspective. The part of it which is "peace," with that varied and exquisite interweaving of lives and characters, was always a pure joy. But we grudged the history, though by an effort of the imagination we could lose ourselves in the more dramatic and exciting moments of the European struggle. The vast, intricate background was a distraction from what had been so delightfully imagined; and there was the haunting uneasiness, always suggested by a historical novel, at the mingling of great persons of history with the heroes and heroines of romance. Now there is no reason any longer to be wiser than Tolstoy. The relation of his individuals to their setting does not need to be explained. A host of things which we might have analysed coldly as possibilities have become parts of the very air we breathe. We do not have to infer them, "nor by painful reason know." They are always at hand, not only in the parallel, often extraordinarily close, between past and present events in Russia, but in the hope and fear and anguish which are the texture of our lives to-day.

FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

The emphasis is not so much on war as on the blending of war and peace. Peace is the individual, the element of freedom and expressiveness which is shaped or twisted or broken by war. It might have been thought that the peculiar thoroughness of Tolstoy's fatalism would crush the sense of this. He is always reminding us that there is no such thing as a free human action, that in fighting the battle of Borodino, for instance, both the French and Russians were doing the very thing they least wanted to do. But just because his fatalism is so complete it produces the opposite effect. The humblest individual enters into his rights when the supposed makers of history are shown to be so insignificant. It is not true that the French failed to conquer at Borodino because Napoleon had a cold and was below the mark; his dispositions, as usual, were excellent, only, as constantly happens in war, not one of them could be carried out. The German strategists who figure so largely in the book are always making beautiful plans which end in disaster. The hero of the war is Kutuzov, the lethargic old man who never makes a plan and sleeps through the councils of war. Tolstoy continually insists on the claims of the ordinary consciousness. He even goes so far as to say that these who strove to grasp the general course of events tried by heroism or self-sacrifice to take a hand in them were the most useless members of society. The majority of people took no heed of the course of public affairs and went on with their own work; and it was they who played the most useful part in the events of the time. The paradox of the book is that in spite of this it thrills with Russian patriotism.

This Russian consciousness, though resistless in the end, was slow to awake. At the beginning of the novel the Russian Army is campaigning in distant Austrian regions, where, mistrustful, uninterested, and confused, under German generalship, it falls an easy pay to Napoleon. It is not till Napoleon launches a gigantic army into Russia that the nation begins to gather strength and a historical sequence unrolls itself, of which we are reminded at every turn to-day. Sometimes an incident repeats itself too exactly to be chance. When M. Sazonov, for instance, declared the other day that Russia would not make peace while a single hostile soldier remained within her borders, the turn of the phrase started a trial which led through the pages of "War and Peace" to a ball-room in Vilna on a June evening of 1812. The young Tsar and one of his generals have stepped into the garden to discuss an affair of high importance, and Boris, the guardsman-diplomat, with an ear for a secret, has followed them to watch and listen. As Alexander comes back his usually radiant face is contracted in a frown, as well it may be, for he has just learnt that Napoleon has crossed the Niemen without a declaration of war; and Boris hears him say that he will only consent to peace when not a single enemy under arms is left in his country. The Tsar had discovered the formula to express his feelings and his sense of the invincibility of Russia. It was ratified by the will of his people, as modern Russia endorses its repetition now.

GERMAN NATIONAL CONCEIT.

The one contrast which startles, in turning to the past, is to find Russian armies under the direction of German generals. These excellent and learned men, in stiff uniforms, always positive and generally mistaken, were the ridicule of simple Russian hearts. They were not much like the truculent, capable Prussians of to-day. But they moved Tolstoy to write a famous passage on national conceit, which is not without confirmation now, and castigates every one so impartially that it cannot offend:—

It is only a German's conceit that is based on an abstract idea—science, that is the supposed possession of absolute truth. The Frenchman is conceited from supposing himself mentally and physically to be inordinately fascinating both to men and women. An Englishman is conceited on the ground of being a citizen of the best constituted State in the world, and also because he as an Englishman always knows what is the correct thing to do, and knows that everything he, as an Englishman, does do is indisputably the correct thing. An Italian is conceited from being excitable and easily forgetting himself and other people. A Russian is conceited precisely because he knows nothing and cares to know nothing, since he does not believe it possible to know anything fully. A conceited German is the worst of them all, and the most hardened of all, and the most repulsive of all; for he imagines that he possess the truth in a science of his own invention, which is to him absolute truth.

At length Russia throws them off and confides herself to the guidance of Kutuzov, who seems by comparison almost a wilful exaggeration of the Russian type. He appears to know nothing, to care nothing, to accept all situations, and generally to ignore the enemy. Yet this sleepy, taciturn old man, with the heavy frame and mutilated face, who does not look in the least like the saviour of his country, is the only person who has grasped the situation. He alone sees that Borodino was morally a Russian victory. He alone knows that, given time and patience, the invaders must destroy themselves. He understands that to retreat and to sacrifice even Moscow are things of no moment compared with the general aim—to keep his army together and save it for ultimate victory. The people believe in him, finding his hostility to the enemy dumb and organic like their own. Their instinct, like this, is to leave the invaders to their fate; and just as crowds in the invaded provinces are streaming eastwards now, multitudes left their homes then because to fall under foreign dominion was unthinkable. The soldiers believe in him because he is one like themselves. Behind the rugged leader is the strength and resilience of the Russian Army—the army of Poltava and Kunersdorf and Borodino.

It is Napoleon, no doubt, who ought to have the *beau role*; and he thought that he had it, just as the Germans think they have it now. But Tolstoy is the iconoclast of history; and, seeing Napoleon chiefly as the agent of human misery, he exhibits with malicious realism his deceptions, his pettinesses and poses. What, one wonders, would he have said about the Hindenburg statue in Berlin? It is Tolstoy's loathing of egoism which makes him treat the Emperor so irreverently, while giving all the time as graphic a picture of him as may be found in fiction. Still more is it his philosophy, for which the hero and the obscurest of individuals are equally irresponsible atoms in the stream of human fate. Tolstoy regards war as sheer murder and loses no chance of saying so, but being a great artist he is impartial in picturing the different effects of war on different minds. In "War and Peace" life after life is shown to us as it is caught up in the eddy of war and changed for good or evil. There are examples high and low, but the most vivid of them all are the two foremost characters of the novel, Andrey and Pierre. Andrey's life is broken by the war. Pierre's is made by it. The delicate balance of circumstance and character in these cases seems to offer us a mirror of all possibilities, and ultimately a reconcilation of all discords.

ANDREY.

Andrey is one of those finished natures which are the despair and admiration of the impulsive; he is secure, collected, and reserved. He burns with the ambition to express himself in a complete and splendid life, but it must grow round himself; he will not merge in anything. When he goes into the battle of Austerlitz his ideal has taken shape, for the moment, as military glory, and he performs a brilliant act. He is badly wounded and made prisoner; but when confronted with Napoleon, his hero, he finds that the dream has passed away and he can feel nothing but the Emperor's vanity and the worthlessness of human things. We see him next in peace, capable energetic, public-spirited, yet with the fountain of life dried up within him. His love for Natasha is a moment's refreshment, but he has retreated so far into himself that his trust in her withers when it is tried. On the field of Borodino he commands a regiment, the idol of his men, filled with a passionate hatred of the enemy who have shattered his father's life and home; and there he is mortally wounded. He sees, in his own words, that he has understood too much; though a light of calm and appeasement breaks over his sick-bed, where Natasha tends him.

PIERRE.

For Pierre, on the other hand, the war provides the kind of opportunity which else he might have hunted for in vain, through a sudden drop from luxurious comfort into the extreme of personal danger and hardship. A rich, idle young man, endearingly generous and clumsy, with mental and emotional aspirations which he can hardly define, he has hitherto made little of his life. His marriage has been an embittering failure. At the hour of crisis in Moscow he slips away from his great house and the life which has become intolerable to him. He is made prisoner by the French, is on the point of being shot, and is forced to share the first horrors of the French retreat. Among his comrades in capacity he finds the little peasant soldier, Platon, whose life is in almost unconscious song of joy; and at his side, faced with death, and stripped of everything, Pierre discovers beyond mistake what are the things that really matter, he tests and confirms the values which he has seen by glimpses. It seems a happy *denoument* when he marries the delicious Natasha, the only person in the book whose charm is greater than his own. But just there Tolstoy betrays us. The blot on "War and Peace" is that he makes Natasha's charm cease abruptly with marriage. It is not clear why he should transform her into a tiresome, jealous slut, unless it was through pure misogyny. This picture of her, however, is a mere postscript, which, hardly counts in comparison with the 1,400 pages in which we have had time to make her acquaintance very intimately. She, with Pierre, stands for what we have called the element of peace in the book, as contrasted with the desolating forces of war; for the aspiration of the individual heart and mind to joy and perfection. Does that sound too serious for Natasha, who compared her future husband to something blue and red and satisfying and announced that she meant simply to be a dancer? The mazurka with Denisov, the waltz with Andrey, and the *pas seul* at the little uncle's were certainly great dates in her history; but they are "peace" also—under a different form. So, too, is the merry existence of a large and lively family like the Rostovs, which we follow with an even more throbbing interest than we do the Russian campaign.

THE CROWNING SOLACE.

We have been shown the value of individuals against a background which threatened to absorb them. We can, change our perspective as the novel does, and console ourselves now with the vision of Russia, tormented but indomitable, and now with the bright and shifting pattern of human lives. Finally, with Tolstoy, we can climb the heights of abstract destiny. Those arduous chapters at the end, in which he debates the claims of fate and free will, may justify themselves in certain moods as giving really an artistic relief from the huge, chequered canvas. It matters very little whether we agree with his reading of destiny. He offers a clue to the universal, and by the very act allures us when we have wearied of the concrete. Perhaps that is the crowning solace of "War and Peace" in war-time, as it is the most characteristic feature of a book which in its vast design, its beauty, and its argumentativeness, holds a Miltonic position among novels.

THE FRENCH RETREAT IN MACEDONIA.

STORES REMOVED AND BRIDGES DESTROYED.

The Press Association's special correspondent with the French forces in the Balkans, in a telegram dated December, 10 says:—

I am in a position to furnish the following details regarding the operations of the French:—

On their retirement to the right bank of the Tcherna the French burned the bridge spanning that river at Vozartsi and the ferry at Ribartsi, besides destroying the railway bridge at Gradsko, thus seriously impeding the advance of the enemy, especially across the Tcherna, which is an exceedingly difficult river to cross. The retrograde movement was decided upon as soon as it became apparent that the Serbians were unable to establish a junction with the French, who had occupied a number of villages, and were finally masters of an extensive bridgehead on the Vardar. For reasons already stated, the French General decided to fall back, and began evacuating large supplies and stores which had been accumulated at certain points in anticipation of a further advance.

The work of evacuation occupied a considerable time, but the stores were all retrieved, while the retirement was effected with small loss of men. Indeed, only twenty were put hors de combat. On abandoning Krivolak the French holed the railway tank and destroyed the points of the railway lines.

After evacuating their military stores the French withdrew to Demir Kapu, and were exposed in this position to a series of attacks from the Bulgarians, notably a very serious one at Prdovo Blijany, where in fact fighting occurred on both flanks. The Bulgarians, although they succeeded in seizing the first line of trenches, nevertheless suffered heavily, and eventually their onrush was stopped and repulsed at the second line. Thanks to the protection of the bridgehead the French succeeded in retrieving their stores, whereupon the troops holding the bridgehead were ordered to fall back.

The railway tunnel, 38 metres long, at Demir Kapu, was blown up, while the rather important railway bridge over a kilometre long, south of Demir Kapu, was also destroyed. A new bridgehead was established at the village of Gradetz. During all these operations the French had facing them four divisions of Bulgarians besides a division of cavalry. As far as is known, no Austrians or Germans participated in these attacks, all the prisoners who fell into the hands of the French being Bulgarians. The foregoing represents the position of the French army during the operations up to two days ago.

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CHEMICAL RESEARCH.

PROGRESS MADE IN BENGAL.

Dr. P. C. Roy delivered an interesting lecture on the "Pursuit of Chemistry in Bengal," in the lecture theatre of the Presidency College recently. The Hon. Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided. There were a large number of doctors and professors present and the gallery was filled, writes the "Statesman."

Dr. Roy said Modern Chemistry, by which he meant Scientific Chemistry, was only of yesterday's origin.

If Europe was to-day, in the van of scientific progress, it was in no small measure due to the self-denying ordinances of these great heroes in science some of whom he named in the course of a brief historical retrospect of the development of sciences in Europe. Those who intended to pursue chemistry in India must not expect to reap a rich harvest in the immediate or near future. India had been a *tabula rasa* so far as the cultivation of physical sciences was concerned for the last 1,000 years or perhaps more.

After referring at some length to what Indian students had achieved he said that what has been said would suffice to prove that Physical Science, though an exotic plant, had like the potato taken kindly to the soil of Bengal. In his "History of Hindu Chemistry" he lamented that the spirit of inquiry had died out amongst a nation naturally prone to speculation and metaphysical subtleties. Little did he dream then that in the course of a decade or so he should have to revise the estimate he then formed of the capacities of his own countrymen and chronicle that a bright chapter was about to dawn in their life history. They in Bengal were lamentably backward in commercial and industrial pursuits and had almost become a bye-word of contempt and reproach while Bombay could boast of merchant princes and captains of industry. Perhaps it might be excusable to point out that they had an humble and unpretending object lesson in their infant indigenous chemical undertaking; it showed at any rate that something could be done even in Bengal when science was wedded to industry. The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works had its birth and early struggles in the dark and dingy rooms of a house not far from this place and that it started with the modest sum of Rs. 800. With the recent expansions which had already been taken in hand it would soon cover an area of 24 bighas and its present capital of 5 lakhs would have to be doubled with a view to the installation of new plants. The works had been conceived, initiated and managed solely by Bengali brains, energy and pluck and it had never been necessary to call in the aid of any foreign experts. Owing to the serious dislocation in chemical trade due to the war and the stoppage of supplies from Germany it had been doing a roaring business in some lines; *e.g.*, magnesium sulphate was being turned out by tons and a consignment had been shipped to England; it has also been its privilege to be of some little help to Government in the matter of supply of acids, etc., for munitions. The vocation of a student of science was sacred—he was a citizen of the world—he transcends all artificial barriers of race and nationality.

Modern India's contribution to the world's stock of scientific knowledge was almost *nil*, only the first sod has been turned. What little has been done represented only the feeble individual attempts of a limited number of stray workers scattered at isolated centres. There was only a hopeful indication that the spirit of research was abroad. They had unfortunately no guarantee, or, as yet no provision had been made that the continuity of the work begun would be kept up.

He hoped that another Palit or Ghosh would open his purse-strings in this hour of dire need, and he pleaded to Government which had done so much in the past for the progress of education to come forward with a liberal grant.

THE DRINK PROBLEM.

MR. TILAK ON SPREAD OF THE VICE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

Presiding at a temperance meeting held last evening Mr. Tilak pointed out that whereas in European countries, in which drinking was not generally considered a vice, everything was now done to check intemperance all round, here in a country like India, where the Shastras prescribed total prohibition, efforts were energetically made for the spread of the vice of drink among the people. This in his opinion was very unfair and unless Government was once for all prepared to make up its mind to abandon the excise revenue it was futile to expect any improvement in the matter.

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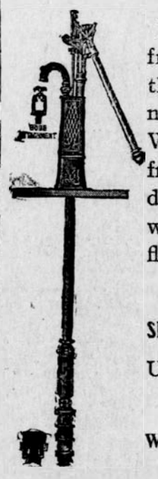

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.